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• LAST EDITION

GREAT BRITAIN DEALS WITH ALIEN ENEMY PROBLEMS

Exemptions From Internment to Be "Carefully Reviewed and Drastically Revised"—German Banks to Be Abolished

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Friday)—Mr. Lloyd George was present in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon when the Home Secretary, Sir George Cave, opened the debate on the enemy alien question. Sir George said he believed the widely expressed anxiety was largely due to insufficient knowledge of the steps actually taken to protect the country against anything like an alien danger, and the recent calling up of older men among British subjects had some effect upon public feeling. It was unavoidable that such men should view with alarm and distrust the possibility of the business which they had made and kept alive being taken by aliens living near.

Regarding the class of persons who had been exempted from internment, Sir George said they were those who were in such bad health they could not safely be interned. Then came cases, not many in number, of persons of enemy nationality doing work for the country who could not very well be spared. These were not exempted unless freed from all suspicion. Then came the class over which he thought the controversy had risen, a certain number of alien enemies, not many on the whole, who had their roots in this country, who had lived here for 30 years, married British wives, and had British-born children. If they were unmarried, he believed the advisory committee took 35 years as a residential period. In each case they required guarantee of trustworthiness, and in some cases, securities. Women were repatriated, not interned, unless they got exemption.

The Home Secretary thought it only fair to say the procedure described was accepted by all parties at the time, as affording adequate protection. It could not be said there had been any neglect in carrying out the directions referred to, nor could ill consequences be proved to have arisen. Except in the first few weeks of the war spies had not been found amongst subjects of enemy states, but there had been spies amongst subjects of other nationalities. They must not be pressed by public feeling into doing what was unfair and unjust. It was in accordance with that view that the government had considered whether there could not be a tightening up of the system.

It was not surprising to him that the recent committee of inquiry did not recommend the internment of all enemy aliens. He could not agree to their indiscriminate internment. The advisory committee had done their work of granting exemptions under great pressure, and he did not think it unreasonable that they might now be carefully reviewed and drastically revised. The government proposed that the process should now take place.

The central committee would be asked to undertake the duty of revision, and he hoped that all their meetings would not be in London or Edinburgh, but in the provinces, dealing with some of the cases on the spot, and reasons for exemption should be openly stated in public. That also applied to women for repatriation. Regarding the review of naturalization certificates the bill to be discussed later would enable the government to deal with the questions raised. All certificates of naturalization granted to enemy aliens during the war would be reviewed by a committee, which it was proposed to appoint under the bill and on its advice could be revoked.

Regarding changes of name, Sir George reminded the house that no enemy alien, under the law passed in 1914, could change his name during the war. He proposed that no person not a naturalized British subject should change his name without license from the Home Secretary. It was proposed to make that retrospective. He quite agreed that the law allowing persons to change their name was much too loose. Regarding the reemployment of persons of enemy origin in government departments, to dismiss them all summarily would cause very great injustice, and might not be in the public interest, because some of these men would be a great public loss. It was proposed to make a rule, Sir George said, that no person should be employed in a government office unless he was the child of natural-born British subjects. Exceptions might be allowed for definite national reason, but that would be decided by a small committee wholly independent of the government.

Regarding aliens other than enemy aliens, these were registered, and their movements restricted, and it was now proposed to make the system of identity books general. The government proposed at the earliest possible moment to do its utmost to overcome the difficulties connected with deportation of undesirable aliens from London and elsewhere. The government had done a good deal in the way of getting rid of pre-war businesses and interests of enemy aliens, and had made over 500 winding-up orders, whilst regarding enemy banks, it was proposed to apply immediately to the courts for a winding-up order, and legislation would be introduced to

(Continued on page six, column five)

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

War summary specially written for The Christian Science Monitor

Statements such as, "successful raids, in which we captured several prisoners and a machine gun," or, "a few prisoners were captured last night without casualties to our troops," are becoming the daily and ordinary part of the official communiqués. In themselves they do not amount to very much, but steadily persisted in during every twenty-four hours, both prisoners and guns multiply to the no small demoralization of the enemy. But this is very far from all. These tiny raids are interspersed with greater raids, such as that executed by the Australians yesterday, when they entered the German lines in the neighborhood of Ocris, bringing back 70 prisoners and numbers of machine guns. These greater raids, again, are surpassed by small local attacks, such

(Continued on page two, column three)

PROHIBITIONISTS SEEK AGREEMENT

Leaders Propose That Senate Vote Be Taken Aug. 20 if They Let Bill Go Over Till After Recess or Adjournment

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Advocates and opponents in the Senate of the proposal for national war-time prohibition negotiated today for an agreement to vote on the "bone dry" rider to the \$11,000,000 Emergency Agricultural Appropriation Bill.

The prohibition leaders proposed a formal agreement to vote on Aug. 20 on condition that they allow the bill to go over until after a summer vacation recess or adjournment of Congress.

A counter-proposal was that the bill go over and be given privileged status for continued consideration after the vacation until a vote should be reached.

Congressional leaders plan to consult with President Wilson on the prohibition question, particularly regarding consideration of revenue loss to the government and the effect on the new revenue bill.

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FRENCH TREASON APPEALS REJECTED

Echo of Malvy Trial Heard in Statement From M. Painlevé Explaining the Retirement of General Mangin in 1917

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Friday)—The appeals of MM. Duval, Marion, Joule, Ladan and Golday have been rejected by the criminal chamber of the Court of Cassation. Unless President Poincaré exercises his prerogative, the capital sentence passed on M. Duval for carrying on a defeatist campaign in France with German money will be carried out.

In connection with the Malvy trial, which opens on Tuesday before the Senate, sitting as a high court, the statement sent by M. Painlevé, former Premier and Minister for War, to the press is of interest. "Not content," he says, "with lying legend making the government responsible for the failure of the offensive of April 16, 1917, it is now said that under occult influence I took, at the same period, the initiative in relieving General Mangin of his command. The truth is, it was on the recommendation of the general-in-chief that the government at the end of April, 1917, relieved General Mangin of his command. At the end of July, I offered the general a command identical to that which a few months later he accepted from the present Minister for War."

The Royalist, Charles Maurras of L'Ain, Française states that M. Painlevé's statement is the result of an attack by Leon Daudet, asserting that during the Painlevé government the Caillaux-Malvy influences were in the ascendant to an extraordinary degree. It will be known one day, asserts M. Daudet, by the French people how much this influence cost them and their allies.

Arrest in Switzerland

PARIS, France (Friday) — (Havas Agency) — A Geneva dispatch reports the arrest by the Swiss authorities of M. Guilbeaux, director of the Revue Domini, charged with being implicated in cases of persons in France accused of corresponding with the enemy. It is alleged that he also was an agent in Switzerland of the Bolshevik Government.

CONFERENCES ON CANADA'S SHIPPING

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Sir Robert Borden yesterday had a conference with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Secretary of State for the Colonies. He discussed also with Colonel Ballantyne the development of the shipping industry in Canada and general questions regarding Canadian shipping.

During the afternoon, there was an important conference of some hours with Sir Edward Kemp, when numerous questions regarding the Canadian expeditionary forces were considered.

TURKEY'S REPLY TO THE UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Turkey has informed the United States through the Swedish Foreign Office that so far the true facts as to the reported seizure of the United States Consulate and sacking of the American hospital at Tabriz, Persia, by Turkish soldiers, have not been ascertained, but that this will be done at the earliest possible moment.

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MUTINY AMONG AUSTRIAN TROOPS

CORFU (Friday) — A serious mutiny among the Austrian troops in one of the occupied districts of Serbia is announced by the Serbian Press Bureau here. The garrison at Kraguevatz, the former Serbian arsenal, broke into rebellion because of bad food, the statement declares, and many of the officers were killed. The mutiny was suppressed after a battle in which machine guns were freely used.

BRITISH OPERATIONS NEAR HELIGOLAND

Sir Eric Geddes Says Submarines Being Hemmed in by Mine Fields and That Zeebrugge Harbor Is Blocked

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—When opening the exhibition of naval photographs in color at the Princess Galleries today, Sir Eric Geddes gave some interesting details of the valuable work done by the navy. There he said, hardly a day when we were not in the Heligoland Bight, either under water, on water or over water.

He said that he was presenting two photographs of the entrance to Zeebrugge to Lord Beaverbrook. The peculiar thing about them was that they were taken by the Germans. He would not say how he had got them, but they showed that we knew a month ago that the entrance was completely blocked, and that the destroyers came out of Zeebrugge not from mole outside, but from the side of the mole.

The blocking of Zeebrugge was eminently successful.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Speaking in London, Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the British Admiralty, said that mines gradually were hemming in the submarines, which now had less freedom, and he was glad to say there were fewer of them.

In referring to the great mine fields which were so notably restricting the submarine operations, Navy Paymaster Collingwood Hughes narrated today a story illustrative of German cruelty and callousness.

He said a patrol boat discovered a derelict German submarine, from which it rescued the crew. The commander was assured by the German captain that there were no others aboard, and he was about to blow up the boat and sink her when he heard tappings from the inside.

A search revealed four British seamen tied up as prisoners.

"The Germans," the lecturer added, "were going to allow those poor fellows to be hurled into eternity after their own lives had been saved."

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ANTI-LOAFING LAW GOES IN OPERATION

New Massachusetts Statute Requires That All Men Between 18 and 50 Shall Be Engaged in Some Useful Occupation

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The Massachusetts Anti-loafing Law, which requires that all males in the State between the ages of 18 and 50 years, shall be engaged in useful occupations, and which is intended to do away with idling at a time when the nation needs all available labor, went into effect today. It provides that all men within the specified age limits who are not employed, or not engaged in useful occupations, shall proceed today to the police stations in their respective districts and register their names. A further method of procedure, to facilitate their finding employment, is also provided.

This law has no connection with the "work or fight" order of the United States Government, promulgated since the Massachusetts statute was passed, and which applies to men between the ages of 21 to 31, requiring them to engage in essential and productive occupations, or fight. The federal order is considered to cover effectively the cases of men from 21 to 31; consequently the authorities of Massachusetts, in administering the state law, will devote their attention chiefly to men between 18 and 21, and 31 and 50—in other words, below and above the draft age.

There appeared to be some uncertainty, in connection with the law which went into effect today, as to what constituted a "useful" occupation, a good many men who are actually employed being in doubt whether they are supposed to register. Nor is there any provision for aiding a man to settle the point. The law says that every man must be engaged in such "useful" occupation for at least 36 hours a week.

According to the police, who are charged with the duty of administering the law, it is for each man to decide for himself whether he is confident that he is employed in a useful occupation for 36 hours each week, remembering this: that if he decides he is so engaged, and it turns out that he is not, he becomes subject to arrest, and if he decides that he isn't so engaged, and he registers, he becomes an applicant for a position.

The last question on the form which the police fill out in the case of each registrant is to this effect: "If you are offered a position at reasonable wages, will you accept?" As this was explained by a police sergeant in charge of registration at a station, if a man answers in the affirmative he becomes an applicant for work, and if he answers in the negative he makes himself liable to arrest.

The case of a music teacher who does not work 36 hours a week was submitted to the sergeant, and he was asked if such a man would be required to register. The answer was that the music teacher must decide for himself whether he can prove to a court that he is engaged in a "useful" occupation for 36 hours a week. If he can not, he should register.

A man who said he was going to Europe for the American Red Cross, and that he expected to leave any day, had to put himself down as willing to accept a position at reasonable wages or face the possibility of arrest. A painter who has been out of work for four days and had the promise of a position next Monday also was registered to the same effect.

The types of men the law is aimed at especially are men who are habitual idlers or too lazy to work. It includes men who have property and an income, and who haven't worked because they haven't had to.

The procedure outlined for the man who comes under the law is that upon registering he is given a registration certificate, and that each week, so long as he is not employed in a useful occupation, he shall report at the office where he is registered. If he secures employment, the fact is noted.

Complete records in each case are forwarded to the director of the Bureau of Statistics of the State, who is in charge of the registration. The director uses the facilities of the public employment offices and other agencies to obtain employment for the registrants, and assigns men to positions. Failure to register is punishable by a fine of \$100, imprisonment for three months, or both.

GERMAN BATTERIES SINK NAVAL LAUNCH

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An American naval launch, after aiding a French destroyer in towing a disabled American seaplane to safety, was sunk by German shore batteries, losing four of her crew, two probably were drowned and two were taken prisoner. An official announcement of the incident from the Navy Department today did not give the date or name the place where it occurred.

SPAIN AND UNITED STATES
MADRID, Spain (Thursday) — (By The Associated Press)—Members of the American delegation to Spain had their first meeting with the Minister of Commerce this afternoon. They examined the proposal made relative to maritime transportation between Spain and the United States.

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DOBRUDJA POLICY DISTURBS BULGARIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Bulgarian papers continue to comment adversely on the latest German pronouncement concerning the Dobrudja question, and Mr. Melnikoff, the new Premier, in an interview with the Vossische Zeitung's Sofia correspondent, took a firm line concerning the Turkish demand for compensation. While declaring it would be politically madness for any Bulgarian patriot to contemplate a change of Bulgaria's alliance policy, he insisted that tampering with the meaning of the Turkish-Bulgarian treaty of 1915 would mean an interference with that policy, and there could be no question of discussing whether Bulgaria's possession of the Dobrudja in any way entitled the Turks to compensation. Turkey's best protection in the north, he declared, is not a fortress at Adrianople, but a strong and loyal Bulgaria.

APPROVAL ASKED FOR GERMAN PRESS

Receiver for Two Suspended Chicago Daily Papers Seeks Official Sanction for Their Uninterrupted Continuation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The stamp of official approval on the German press in America has been asked to save from permanent suspension the Illinois Staats-Zeitung and the Chicago Presse. The former is one of the oldest newspapers in Chicago and one of the leading German papers in the country. The Presse is the morning edition of the Staats-Zeitung. The request is made of Postmaster-General Burleson and other officials by the receiver for the two papers, J. A. Weber, an attorney of this city.

These newspapers have been running down since America entered the war, and finally could struggle along no further. The receiver says in his appeal that the revenue of his papers has been impaired very seriously by feeling against the German-language press, and he frankly asks the government's o. k. to bolster up their value. Especially is he concerned over the Associated Press franchise, which must lapse unless the papers are continued. They have already suspended. The judge has allowed the Staats-Zeitung to print on three successive Sundays, in order to keep alive the press association franchise, pending the receiver's sale.

The letter that the receiver addressed to Mr. Burleson is so interesting in its portrayal of the newspaper situation as the holder of a great German daily sees it, that parts of it are herewith reproduced. Mr. Weber says, after briefly stating the causes which led up to the receivership:

"There are hundreds of thousands of people who have lived among us for years as industrious, peaceful and helpful citizens, whose children are serving now in our army and navy or bringing aid and succor to the wounded, and who yet read no other language but the German. These people will feel that they are neglected if they are not furnished authentic news in the only language which they understand, if the import and aims of our government are not made plain to them, and if news from their sons and daughters and their friends does not reach them."

"It is believed that the German-language papers, for their sake, are an absolute necessity, because no language will as clearly interpret to them the true American spirit, will dispel doubt as to our motives—where doubt exists—and further our cause and compel their assistance, as will their mother tongue. It is for their sake that we ask your support and expression of assurance that the senseless prosecution and annoyance of those who read German-language newspapers in a public conveyance or to those doors such publications are delivered must stop, and that those who advertise in German-language publications do indeed not commit a disloyal act, but rather aid the government in sustaining a valuable medium for the spreading of the gospel of freedom."

"The receiver of the aforementioned newspapers is in possession of a valuable plant, which, if sold, will have to be disposed of at a sacrifice. The receiver further has two franchises of the Associated Press of New York, which, if publication is not resumed in the near future, will become valueless and void."

GERMAN WRITER IS PUT UNDER ARREST

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Dr. Heinz Ewers, who holds the degree of Doctor of Literature from the University of Bonn, Germany, is under arrest pending investigation of his writings. He arrived in the United States shortly before the outbreak of the war in 1914 and engaged in writing for Austro-German and Hungarian publications.

Previously he had traveled extensively. Some of his books have been widely circulated in Spain. One of them is entitled "Let the Rulers Beware" and another "The Vampire."

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HOUSE MILITARY COMMITTEE HAS PRAYER RESOLVE

Indications Point to Fact That Some Time May Elapse Before Proposal Is Reached—Fate of Measure Undetermined

(The Angelus Domini as copied from a Roman Catholic prayer book.)

The Angelus Domini.
To be said morning, noon, and evening, throughout the year, except in Paschal time—that is, from noon of Holy Saturday till noon of the eve of Trinity Sunday—in honor of the incarnation of our Lord. It is to be said kneeling, except from Saturday noon to Sunday evening inclusive, when it is said standing.

1. The angel of the Lord declared to Mary (Angelus Domini nuntiavit Mariæ); and she conceived of the Holy Ghost.
Hail, Mary, full of Grace, our Lord is with thee; blessed art thou among women, and blessed is the fruit of thy womb, Jesus. Holy Mary, Mother of God, pray for us poor sinners, now, and at the hour of our death. Amen.

2. Behold the handmaid of the Lord; he it done unto me according to thy word.
Hail, Mary, etc.

3. And the Word was made Flesh; and dwelt among us.
Hail, Mary, etc. Pray for us, Holy Mother of God. That we may be made worthy of the promises of Christ.
Let us Pray.
Pour forth, we beseech Thee, O Lord, Thy grace into our hearts; that we, to whom the incarnation of Christ Thy Son was made known by the message of an angel, may, by His passion and cross, be brought to the glory of the resurrection; through the same Christ our Lord. Amen.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Journal of the House of Representatives shows that the Senate Joint Angelus resolution was referred to the Military Committee, and inquiry there reveals the fact that the committee has the resolution before it. As the House Military Committee has a very large calendar, it is indicated that some time may elapse before the resolution in question is reached. It will be

has already expressed himself regarding the question of public prayer.

In the proclamation which he issued on May 11, calling for the observance of Memorial Day, are found the following words:

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Thursday, the 30th of May, a day already freighted with sacred and stimulating memories, a day of public humiliation, prayer and fasting, and do exhort my fellow-citizens of all faiths and creeds to assemble on that day in their several places of worship and there, as well as in their homes, to pray Almighty God that He may forgive our sins and shortcomings as a people and purify our hearts to see and love the truth, to accept and defend all things that are just and right, and to purpose only those righteous acts and judgments which are in conformity with His will; beseeching Him that He will give victory for our armies as they fight for freedom, wisdom to those who take counsel on our behalf in these days of dark struggle and perplexity, and steadfastness to our people to make sacrifice to the utmost in support of what is just and true, bringing us at last the peace in which men's hearts can be at rest because it is founded upon mercy, justice and good will."

Proselyting Charged

Angelus Resolution Is Seen as Part of Roman Catholic Propaganda
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Angelus resolution in the United States Senate, asking the President to commend to the people of the country that Roman Catholic prayer as a noon-day prayer for victory, continued to be discussed here on Thursday from the standpoint of the separation of church and state. Walter H. Allen, state guardian of the Illinois State Court, Guardians of Liberty, made this statement regarding the resolution to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor: "To me it is regrettable that men in public life, except in rare instances, fail to perceive that the introduction of S. J. Res. 164 is only one of the many and various methods employed by the Roman Catholic hierarchy to not only proselyte, but to try to place itself before the American people as the leader in everything that is patriotic. "Public men and public bodies are too often 'caused' by the Roman hierarchy to obtain added prestige for it. In Senate Joint Resolution No. 164 it is stated that the sentiment of the resolution is in accord with the traditional spirit and sentiment of this country. I cannot agree to that. While the traditional spirit and sentiment of this country is of religious freedom and tolerance, it is more fundamentally a spirit of absolute separation of state and church, and to my mind the Senate action in this matter was a digression from that fundamental."

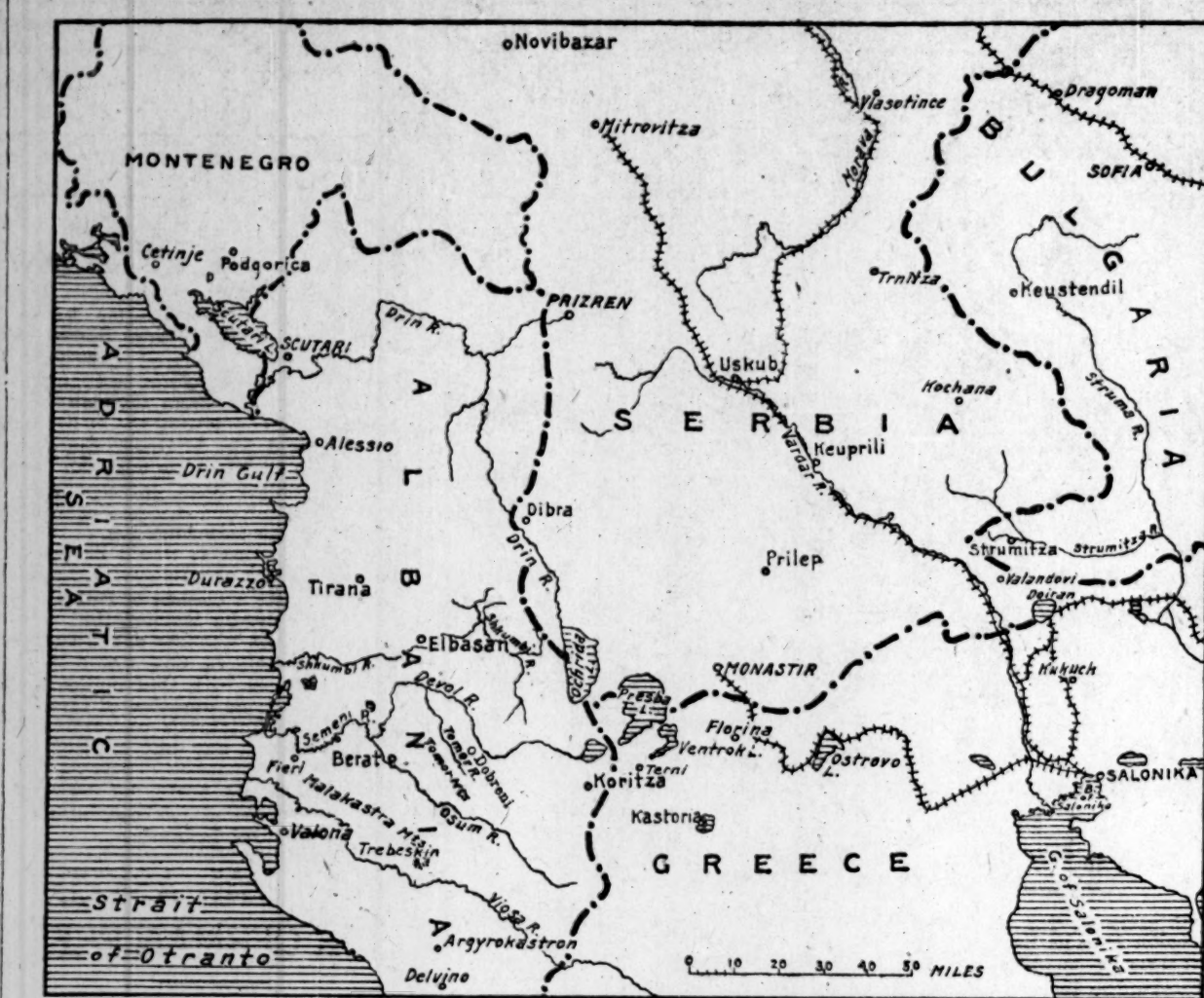
"In proportion as any distinctive religious form or forms are recognized or recommended by public bodies and the Angelus is a distinctive Roman Catholic prayer—to just that degree does it tend toward a union of state and church, and the log is not split until the first wedge is driven in. "To my mind, Senator Thomas' remarks in reference to the resolution were proper and to the point. On the whole, I believe it was a serious mistake to introduce the resolution."

Senate Action Condemned

Clergymen and Laymen in New York Call Resolution "Preposterous"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Preposterous" is an adjective which has been used, probably more than any other, by clergymen and laymen this week who have been asked to express their opinion about the Senate resolution asking the President to call upon the people to observe the Roman Catholic prayer of the Angelus at noon daily. So loath are most persons to believe that such a sectarian resolution could have passed the Senate that one of them, who had previously been interviewed on the subject by this bureau, declared a day or so later that the bureau had misinformed him on the subject. He claimed that the articles published in these columns showed that the resolution had been debated upon and then laid aside and not passed. A more careful reading of those articles showed the facts, namely, that the Senate, a week ago last Tuesday, did debate the resolution and set it aside for the time being, but that it was taken up again and passed on Saturday. This instance is illustrative of the general reticence to come out into the open in discussing a subject of this kind. This reticence is most noticeable, so far as this city is concerned, in connection with two large organizations representing large numbers of Protestants, neither of which, although they have evidently considered the matter, care to make public statements about it at this time. But this bureau knows that the real significance of the passage of the resolution is more or less appreciated by the leaders of the organizations in question, and it is evident that activities have been set at work within those organizations which will help to stop the movement to foist a purely sectarian prayer upon the people. One of those who looked upon this movement as almost too preposterous for belief, said on Thursday that the outrageous character of the affair could be fully appreciated if one paused to imagine what a chorus of protests would arise all over the country if the Senate should attempt to prescribe for the people, for instance, a Protestant Episcopal prayer, or any formula of prayer saving possibly the Lord's Prayer, which is not distinctly Roman Catholic. Such an attempt, he says, would not be received with any lethargy on the part of the Roman Catholic priesthood and laity. They would assert promptly



Albania and the Salonika front

Continuing their successful campaign along the River Devol the French troops have reached Dobreni, while the Italians on the left have made an important advance

and vigorously that their religious rights must be protected in the same way. Those who do not subscribe to the Roman Catholic faith, it is said, are entirely justified in objecting to any movement designed to foist a distinctively Roman Catholic formula or rite upon them.

It was pointed out to this bureau on Thursday also that a great political mistake would be committed if governmental approval were given to any such resolution as this one, supposing it proceeded any further than it has. In this connection it was declared that whenever in the United States the question of the participation of Roman Catholicism in a purely political matter had come before the people as a straight, clear-cut issue, Roman Catholicism had been defeated. The passage of the constitutional amendment forbidding the use of state funds for sectarian purposes in Massachusetts was cited as an instance of this. It was felt, therefore, to be out of the question to believe that, in view of the known temper of the people on the subject of religious freedom, such approval could ever actually be obtained for a resolution of this kind.

From another source came objection that "this was no time to introduce sectarian issues." The same objection was frequently made during the campaign to prevent the Knights of Columbus from mobilizing the fraternal privileges in the army camps. It is pointed out that the sectarian issue is raised the moment such a resolution is introduced.

While knowing well the strength inherent in unity at this time, those who know also the full significance of this particular resolution insist that merely to characterize objection to it as the arousing of a sectarian issue, and meanwhile to allow the resolution to go into effect without strenuous and public protest, does not constitute a citizen who jealously guards and protects the rights granted to him under the Constitution, including the right of religious liberty.

Prescribed Form Opposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—While approving the general idea of prayers for victory, Dr. A. B. Curry, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, when approached on the subject of the resolution adopted by the United States Senate in the interest of the Angelus, stated that he strongly approves of prayers to God for the triumph of the Allied cause, but that he could not sanction either a time limit to pray or a prescribed form of supplication.

Opposes Legalized Form

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—M. Ashby Jones, pastor of the Ponce de Leon Avenue Baptist Church of Atlanta, said, when asked regarding his views on the Angelus resolution: "I do not believe in prayer by legislation. A suggestion from the President which would give the people an opportunity for voluntary prayer, however, would meet with my hearty approval."

BAIL REFUSED FOR AFRICAN AGITATORS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal (Friday)—Bunting, Hanscomb and Tinker, the three agitators arrested by the Union Government, are charged with public violence, and have been remanded for a week with the refusal of bail, the public prosecutor having stated that there were numerous cases and a mass of papers to be examined. In opposing bail, he said, the allegations were very serious, including a charge that the accused had held a council with the natives, which resulted in strikes and dissatisfaction among them, while the propaganda preached had been disseminated throughout the union with such disastrous consequences that the authorities were compelled to take immediate action.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

as those the French have been delivering, in the direction of Château Thierry, which culminated yesterday in the capture of the village of Corcy, the railroad station, and the farm of St. Paul, with prisoners and guns. There is much more, of course, than appears at first sight in this last piece of information. It means a rectification of the French line in the immediate road of any attempt to drive straight on Paris, giving General Pétain command of valuable high ground and observation posts invaluable to him in his defense.

At the same time the most interesting phase of the war, for the moment, lies along the river Devol and in the Tomorica valley, in Albania. Here the French troops are pushing steadily forward, and have reached Dobreni, a point on the Devol within 25 miles of Lake Ochrida, where the Bulgarian right rests. It will be seen, therefore, that if this advance should be maintained, the position of the Bulgarians will become increasingly hazardous.

President Poincaré Visits Front

PARIS, France (Thursday)—President Poincaré spent yesterday with the armies along the front, visiting the troops fighting on the Marne, Oureq and Aisne sectors.

Airmen Fall in Enemy Lines

BERLIN, Germany, via London. (Thursday)—Five American aeroplanes of a squadron of six, which started out to raid Coblenz, fell into the hands of the Germans, according to the announcement from general headquarters today. The crews were taken prisoner.

Anti-Air-Raid Campaign

GENEVA, Switzerland (Friday)—Another campaign has been undertaken along the Rhine in order to prevent allied aerial bombardment of Rhine towns.

The Landtag of the Duchy of Baden has been asked to pass a resolution requesting the government of the Grand Duchy to exercise its influence with the imperial authorities to come to an arrangement with the belligerents to abandon on both sides the aerial bombardment of towns outside the zone of military operations. In a speech in the Landtag in favor of the proposition, Herr Narun declared that aerial attacks on localities behind the front served no military purpose and that only innocent women and children suffered.

The Lausanne Gazette declares that the Germans, since the beginning of the war, have bombed London and Paris with Zeppelins and airplanes many more than a hundred times, while the Allies during the three

years for various reasons were unable to reply, but did not whine. Now the Germans, it adds, after only a few months of bombardment of their open towns are crying "Kamerad!"

Air Raid on Constantinople

LONDON, England (Friday)—Air force contingents acting with the British Navy dropped half a ton of bombs upon the city of Constantinople on July 7, it was announced by the Admiralty today.

Anxiety in Germany

GENEVA, Switzerland (Thursday)—The military critic of Le Tribune de Genève says he recently met a high German officer who declared that although the German newspapers had been prohibited from mentioning American military matters except the taking of prisoners, the American invasion of Europe and the great aid being rendered by the Americans to the Entente Allies were causing much anxiety at the German Imperial Headquarters.

People could not understand, he said, why the successful German submarine warfare announced by the Reichstag had been unable to prevent 1,000,000 Americans landing in France. The Germans, he added, were learning the truth only through foreign newspapers.

The Swiss Le Démocrate sarcastically remarks in this connection that it is "prudent and safer for German submarines to sink unarmed hospital ships than to attack a protected American troopship."

Occupation of Berat

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Occupation of Berat and the capture of quantities of war matériel and many prisoners by the advancing Italian Army in Albania were announced today in an official dispatch from Rome.

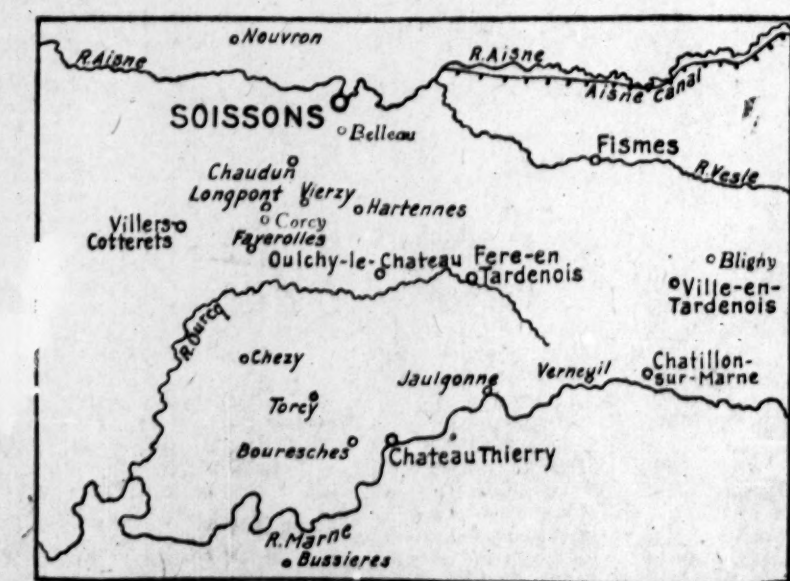
German Project Stirs Swiss

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Germany's plan to establish on the Rhine between Basel and Strassburg a series of dams for factories which would interrupt the current of the river and interfere with the free waterway between Switzerland and the sea is causing much adverse comment among the Swiss. A dispatch from Bern today says the Federal Council has been called upon to open diplomatic negotiations with the German Government in order to prevent the work.

COMMUNIQUE'S

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The German official report made public on Thursday says:

"Throughout Thursday there was moderate fighting activity which revived frequently in the evening. A strong advance by the enemy north-east of Bethune was repulsed. "There has been lively artillery activity between the Aisne and the



Scene of French advance

In attacks southwest of Soissons the French forces have occupied Corcy and followed up their success with the capture of Longpont

Marne. Partial attacks, launched by the enemy from the forest of Villers-Cotterets pressed back our posts in the Savieres region.

"Five American airplanes of a squadron of six, intending a raid on Coblenz, fell into our hands on Thursday. The crews were taken prisoner."

Chairman of Armenian National Union of America, After Talk With President Wilson, Authorizes Encouraging Statement

LONDON, England (Friday)—Today's official statement reads:

"In the successful minor enterprise taken by us yesterday southwest of Merris we captured more than 120 prisoners and 10 machine guns. "A raid attempted by the enemy yesterday south of Buquoy was repulsed. "We carried out a successful raid during the afternoon northeast of Merris."

"During the night Welsh troops raided the German trenches in the vicinity of Hamel and captured 16 prisoners and a machine gun in addition to destroying many dugouts and inflicting casualties on the enemy. Successful raids were carried out by us also near Metereen. Further prisoners were taken by our troops in these engagements and also in patrol encounters in the neighborhood of Gavrelle and in the Kemmel sector."

The British War Office issued a statement on Thursday night which reads as follows:

"A few prisoners were captured by us last night northeast of Ypres without casualties to our troops."

"During the day Australian troops entered the German lines in the neighborhood of Oeris, penetrated to a considerable depth and brought back over 70 prisoners and a number of machine guns. A few prisoners have also been taken by our patrols on other parts of the front."

PARIS, France (Friday)—Today's official statement reads:

"Our troops continued their progress north of Chavigny Farm and east of Faverolles. Last night our troops occupied the village of Longpont and the village Farm."

"Two raids, one north of Montdidier and the other in Champagne, resulted in the capture of 15 prisoners."

"The German artillery was rather active on the left bank of the Meuse."

The French War Office on Thursday night issued the following statement:

"A reconnaissance in the neighborhood of Bussières enabled us to bring back five prisoners and one machine gun."

"During the month of June our aerial squadrons brought down 150 enemy airplanes, seriously damaged 181, and set on fire 31 captive balloons. Our bombing planes dropped more than 600 tons of projectiles."

"Eastern Theater, July 10.—South of the Devol River our troops, continuing their successful advance, have occupied Kosmitza crest in all its extent, as well as all the villages in the Tomorica Valley up to Dobreni. On the left the Italians captured the heights of Cafa Glumaka, taking 250 prisoners, including four officers. The Austrians suffered severe losses, and in retiring burned their depots and engaged in pillage."

"On the Macedonian front the enemy artillery displayed great activity, especially west of the Vardar and north of Monastir. British aviators successfully bombed numerous enemy depots in the Struma Valley."

VIENNA, Austria (Friday)—The following statement was issued on Thursday from the Austrian War Office:

"In Albania our troops have organized a new defensive line. "A French company, feeling its way forward in the valley of the Devol, was repulsed."

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Pershing's communiqué, given out today, says in part:

Section A.—In the Vosges a raid attempted by the enemy broke down, with losses, before our lines had been reached."

As the result of a bombing expedition last evening, five of our machines are missing."

INTER-ALLIED STUDY OF NATIONS' LEAGUE

PARIS, France (Friday)—Germany has excluded herself from the society of nations and will remain outside of it as long as she is embarrassed by militarism and the door will not be opened until she has changed, says Andre LeBevy, who is writing a report on a league of nations for the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies. In a statement to Le Petit Parisien, he adds:

"The Allies have organized at Versailles an inter-allied war council. Why should they not organize there an inter-allied committee to study the idea of a league of nations? This would be a sort of a small-sized inter-allied peace parliament to do for peace what the War Council seeks to do for war. The two actions are parallel and complementary. This first international parliament would be the germ of a league of nations. Why not seize on the occasion of the anniversary of July 14 to create it."

HUNGARY'S FOOD PROSPECTS

ZURICH, Switzerland (Thursday)—The Hungarian Food Minister, Herr Paul, has informed the correspondent at Budapest of the Vienna newspaper Die Welt that there is no hope at present of obtaining any foodstuffs from Rumania or Ukraine, while the harvest in Austria-Hungary has been retarded. Normal rations of bread and flour, the Minister said, certainly could not be resumed before the end of August.

Interest Begins July 17

LAST DIVIDEND AT 4 1/2%

Warren Inst'n for Savings

190 Washington Street, Boston

Established 1829

RESOURCES \$16,000,000

UNITED STATES AND FUTURE OF ARMENIA

Chairman of Armenian National Union of America, After Talk With President Wilson, Authorizes Encouraging Statement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Miran Sevasly of Boston, the representative in the United States of the Armenian National Delegation in Paris, and chairman of the Armenian National Union of America, authorizes an encouraging statement concerning his view of the future of Armenia. Having recently had a conversation with President Wilson on Armenian affairs, he feels assured, he says, that the United States intends to watch out fully for the interests of Armenia in the settlement at the close of the war, and that this will be done irrespective of whether the United States declares war on Turkey.

Mr. Sevasly went to Washington, as the guest of the government, to represent the Armenians at the Fourth of July exercises at Mt. Vernon, the home of George Washington. The representatives of about 32 nationalities were present. After the exercises, which, he says, impressed him deeply, he talked with the President.

The statement was made by Mr. Sevasly that in a long service devoted to the Armenian cause, this knowledge of the purpose of the United States Government to see to it that the persecution of the Armenian people is stopped, is the most gratifying development that has occurred. He now sees the promise for the realization of the natural aspirations of the Armenian people.

Discussing the situation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Sevasly said that the Armenians in the United States were inclined to feel disturbed because the United States Government has not declared war on Turkey, which they consider the most tyrannical and cruel government in the world. They felt that it was inconsistent that a democratic country like the United States, asserting that it was committed to the task of making the world safe for democracy, and defeating autocracy, should not attack the one government which is most flagrant in these respects.

More especially, he said, they were inclined to feel that if war was not declared, and Turkey was not considered a belligerent like Germany and Austria, at the peace conference, by the United States, she might take advantage of this condition to safeguard her hegemony over Armenia, Palestine, Arabia and Ionia. He thought that by the conclusion of a separate peace she might accomplish this, was disquieting to the Armenians, he said.

Now, he said, he believes that all cause for anxiety on this score has been removed; that it is the intention of the United States Government to use the weight of its counsel and influence at the peace conference to settle the Armenian question once and for all.

KING AND QUEEN RETURN TO BELGIUM

PARIS, France (Friday)—(Havas Agency)—The King and Queen of Belgium, who had been visiting England, have returned to France by the same means which they used in crossing the Channel to England—through the air. The return passage, the newspapers say, lasted 30 minutes.

CANADIAN EDITORS IN ENGLAND

LONDON, England (Thursday)—(British Wireless Service)—For the purpose of acquainting themselves with the conditions on the "home front" in England at the end of the fourth year of the war, a party of distinguished Canadian newspaper proprietors and editors has arrived in England. Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Information, and formerly official eyewitness with the Canadian troops, will give the members of the party an official reception at the banquet at the Savoy Hotel tomorrow night.

FIRST EAGLE IS LAUNCHED

DETROIT, Mich.—Without ceremony and only a few spectators present, Eagle-1, first of the submarine chasers to be built by Henry Ford, was launched at the River Rouge plant on Thursday afternoon.

STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for rational prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.
Number that have voted in favor, 13.
Number that have voted against, 1.
Number that have yet to vote, 34.
Number needed of those yet to vote, 23.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:
MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.
VIRGINIA—Jan. 17.
KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.
NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25.
MARYLAND—Feb. 13.
MONTANA—Feb. 19.
TEXAS—March 4.
DELAWARE—March 18.
SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.
MASSACHUSETTS—April 2.
ARIZONA—May 24.
GEORGIA—June 26.
State that has refused to ratify (this decision may be rescinded at any time before Dec. 18, 1924):
LOUISIANA—May 23.

Kentucky Women Urge Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LEXINGTON, Ky.—The Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs, at its meeting here, issued an appeal to the women of the State generally to wear simplified gowns and to abstain from buying linens or other materials which the government needs in winning the war.

The Kentucky woman's committee of the Council of National Defense, meeting here, came out strongly, as did the Federation of Women's Clubs, for national prohibition. The federation declared for the national suffrage amendment.

POPULAR CONTROL IN INDIA OUTLINED

Resolution Published Embodying Proposals of Lord Chelmsford's Government

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—The resolution embodying the proposals of Lord Chelmsford's government for the introduction of complete popular control in local bodies has been issued in India, and is now available. The resolution proposes that the majority of both municipal and rural boards shall now be elected, and the system of nomination retained only with a view to securing the necessary representation of minorities and the presence of a few officials as expert advisers without vote, the proportion of nominated members in general not exceeding one fourth. It proposes that the franchise should be sufficiently low to render the vote really representative of the body of rate payers.

Meanwhile provincial governments are asked to make every effort to give local bodies a free hand with their budgets, subject to the maintenance of a minimum standing balance with necessary reservations in case of indebtedness or against gross default, and it is proposed that the Government of India should abandon the system of requiring local bodies to devote fixed portions of their revenue to particular objects.

Regarding the development of the panchayat system in villages, the resolution recognizes its successful development must depend largely on local conditions, and that the functions and powers allotted them must vary accordingly.

Where the system proves a success it proposes the endowment of the panchayat with civil and criminal jurisdiction in petty cases, and with some administrative powers including authority to impose local rates. Authors of the resolution believe the majority could be adopted without a change in existing legislation, and that, so far as this can be done, action should be taken without delay, as it is on the increased experience to be gained in administration of local civic affairs that the country must largely rely for the extension of its self-dependence in the sphere of central government.

Filene's

Satinette tub-skirts are easy to iron

Satinette does not wrinkle easily, either on the ironing board or off. Satinette is the silklike of the inexpensive tubskirts; being cotton it can be boiled without yellowing. The first satinette skirts were expensive; they can be had now at \$5, \$5.75 and \$7.50. Sketch made from a Filene's \$5 satinette tubskirt.

Women's new gabardine tub-skirts, \$2 to \$12.75

A tubskirt and smock make a comfortable tennis costume; voile smock sketched. \$2.50; satinette tubskirts, \$5.

Filene's—mail orders filled—fifth floor.

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON

FRANCE'S DAY IS
HONORED IN BRITAIN

People of United Kingdom Intend to Make It One of Practical Support to Their Ally—Glowing Tributes in Press

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
LONDON, England (Friday)—July 14 falling on Sunday, France's day is being celebrated throughout Great Britain two days previously, for apart from the actual significance of the day in the history of France and the world the British people intend to make it one of practical support to their ally by contributing freely to the French Red Cross.

The presence of a band of the first regiment of Zouaves in London will be a great feature of the day in the capital. The band will march to the Mansion House, where the Zouaves, among whom are a large number of veteran Alsatians, will be entertained to luncheon. They will play in Trafalgar Square in the afternoon. The Times publishes two striking messages from M. Lavisie, Secretary of the Académie Française, and M. Tardieu, Commissioner-General of Franco-American War Relations, expressing community of aims of France and England in the waging of the great struggle in which both peoples have learned the value of each other, and formed a comradeship based on mutual sufferings and sacrifices.

"Mr. Lloyd George has spoken for France and we cannot better his words," declares M. Lavisie, and pointing to the terrible sufferings of his country with the enemy within her borders says, proudly, "Yet we are erect and indomitable. Just as we are proud of you, so, British friends, you can be proud of us."

M. Tardieu pays a glowing tribute to the manner in which France and Great Britain have helped to save the world from German hegemony and points to the present British front extending from Ypres to Baghdad, passing through Salonika and Jerusalem, as a result of the community of action which has resulted in drawing together the old and new worlds, for which the arrival in France of hundreds of thousands of American soldiers in British ships is a magnificent symbol.

The Times, in an editorial, describes the spirit which animates France today after four years of appalling struggle as "That of the Crusaders, of the Maid of Orleans, of Malplaquet and Denain, of 1793, of Danton and Carnot, daring all things, enduring all things, unshakably firm in purpose, never to submit or yield to a man."

Bastille Day Plans

Complete Arrangements for Boston Celebration Nearly Complete

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor.
BOSTON, Mass.—Complete and final arrangements for Boston's Bastille Day celebrations probably will be announced today, according to the committees in charge. The city's commemoration of the independence day of France is to include two big public gatherings, at the Froy Pond Saturday night and at Symphony Hall Sunday night. Both are to be interracial.

Community singing of national airs is to be a leading feature on both occasions. The fundamental value of community singing as a means of breaking down all obstructions to the free play of united thought appears to be more constantly realized by promoters of public programs. For the Symphony Hall gathering, the Navy Yard Band of Charlestown will furnish the instrumental music. Mme. Panofsky, an Armenian soloist, will sing "The Star Spangled Banner," and Miss Irene Boucher of Brockton is to sing "The Marseillaise."

Sunday evening there are to be no tickets, all seats are to be free with one citizen considered as good as another. Everybody is invited to attend and testify to his respect for France. Sunday afternoon special band concerts are scheduled at 2:30 for the Common, Jamaica Pond, Marine Park and Franklin Park.

The program Saturday evening at the Froy Pond will include more than a dozen special features presented by alien people, including singing of their national songs, dances which are characteristic of many races and community singing of familiar and newer songs of America. Among the features which were not included in the Fourth of July program will be a Teeco-Slovak song and dance which will show Bostonians a glimpse of that group of people now so much in the news which few of them know about. The Chinese people will have a number on the program, as will the Greeks, Syrians and Norwegians. A Swedish choir of mixed voices will render characteristic music of that land. Of the Fourth of July features to be repeated, one will be the shepherd dance by the Lebanese to which additions will be made. The Armenians, Albanians, Letts, Ukrainians, Italians and others will each contribute a characteristic colorful feature in honor of France and for the enlightenment of Americans in Boston.

Preceding the opening of the program, all the participants will march around the pond while the big band plays the inspiring triumphal march from "Aida." This will be followed by the singing by all the assembled thousands, led by the band and song leader of "Onward Christian Soldiers." There will be typically French features which may well be enjoyed at the time without preliminary explanation. A grand patriotic finale will introduce the grouping of all the flags on the stage in the pond, while the band plays Victor Herbert's "American Fantasia." In this ceremony Virginia Tanner will impersonate Co-

Bastille Day in 100 Cities

Expectation Also Held That Many Other Places Will Celebrate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The committee on the allied tribute to France now reports that at least 100 cities throughout the United States are planning to hold celebrations on Bastille Day, July 14. This number is expected to be much larger before the 14th, and the committee desires all of them to send reports, to be included in the memorial of the celebration which will be sent to France.

New York City's various celebrations of the day will culminate in a mass meeting in Madison Square Garden in the evening. At this meeting the American flag, which was flown from the Eiffel Tower in 1900, when the Lafayette statue in Paris was unveiled, will be unfurled. A celebration under auspices of the 65 French societies of the greater city will be held in Manhattan Casino, in the afternoon.

Children to Celebrate

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Playground children are to celebrate Bastille Day on Monday, July 15, with a program all their own, beginning at 3:30 o'clock and continuing until about 4:45, in each playground. The stories of "Joan of Arc" and the taking of the Bastille will be told them as a part of the exercises.

In closing the children will march around the playground waving French and American flags. They will then form in lines of eight and sing "Joan of Arc," "Over There," "America" and the "Star-Spangled Banner." They will cheer for the allied armies and their leaders, and the exercises will close with a pledge of allegiance to the flag of the United States. The program is under the direction of Nathaniel J. Young, director of playgrounds, and Miss Julia A. Murphy, supervisor.

Atlanta to Celebrate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Acting on a message from Washington urging that the Independence Day of France be celebrated and made a time for prayer and for cheers and honor to the French people, Mayor Asa G. Candler of Atlanta has proclaimed that July 14 shall be France Day, and has appointed a committee to help make the parade on Sunday afternoon a success. Indications are that the parade will be one of the most interesting and spectacular ever held in Atlanta. The place of honor in the line will be held by those Atlantians who are French. Many patriotic organizations will march, and several hundred girls of the Patriotic League and Young Women's Christian Association will form a mammoth "human flag" of France.

Program at St. Louis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Changes in the Bastille Day program schedules the main ceremonies for Monday, July 15. Paul Chanot of the French High Commission, an American citizen commissioned in the French Army, will speak for France. The Chamber of Commerce and the National Security League will aid the French society in the observance. Representatives of all allied nations will participate in the fête on Monday for the relief of French widows and orphans.

French Flag to Be Flown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass.—A request to the people of Worcester to observe fittingly Bastille Day, next Sunday, is made in a proclamation issued by Mayor Pehr G. Holmes. The Mayor directs that the French flag be flown from the flag pole on the Common under the American flag on that day. Special exercises in observance of the day will be held at Institute Park.

Senate Urges Observance

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A resolution by Senator Walsh of Montana urging United States citizens to observe Bastille Day on July 14 as "a mark of special regard for our ally," France, and extending that country the fraternal greetings of the United States, was adopted unanimously today by the Senate. A copy will be transmitted to the French Government by the Secretary of State.

America and Bastille Day

PARIS, France (Friday)—(Havas Agency)—A message from the United States Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels, published in the Matin, says that France and the United States, united by historical friendship, have become still more closely bound together in the formidable struggle against autocracy. He declares that the hundreds of thousands of Americans already in France are only the vanguard of the armies that will follow, and that the submarines will be useless to stop them. The message concludes by asserting that the United States will participate wholeheartedly in the celebration of July 14, Bastille Day.

COAL ORDER PUT IN EFFECT

HARTFORD, Conn.—An order of the United States Fuel Administration, prohibiting needless waste of coal in factories will be made effective in Connecticut at once. Announcement to this effect was made at the Fuel Administration offices Thursday as a result of a meeting of local fuel committees chairman from all parts of the State.

PROHIBITIONISTS
SEEK AGREEMENT

(Continued from page one)

reformers, they are patriots. California is overwhelmingly for the committee substitute if that is the best we can get."

Mr. Bryan Sanguine

Passage of War-Time Prohibition Measure Predicted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—William J. Bryan in Minneapolis on Wednesday evening, expressed his confidence that the Senate will pass the war-time prohibition bill, and said that the passage of the suffrage amendment by the Senate will follow by Jan. 1.

"Sentiment is growing rapidly and constantly toward complete prohibition," he said, "and it's as certain as any future event can be that the federal amendment will be ratified. We are counting strongly on Minnesota adopting her state prohibition amendment and ratifying the national amendment. Our nation's action in establishing prohibition will be of enormous value in this and other countries, where it will aid in the fighting against the liquor traffic."

"There is some opposition to woman suffrage in the South, where prohibition is strong, and some opposition to prohibition in states where suffrage holds sway, but as a rule the two movements go hand in hand. The two causes will triumph about the same time, prohibition probably somewhat in advance. Both will constitute a great step in advance, for both will hasten the success of all reforms that are ethical in their nature."

Mr. Bryan will return to Minnesota in October to help in the state campaign for prohibition.

Brewers in Politics

Percy Andraee Tells How Money Was Used in State Elections

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Percy Andraee, first president and, to a large extent, the originator of the National Association of Commerce and Labor, which has figured in recent senatorial hearings on the national German-American Alliance as the educational arm of the brewing industry and its allied trades in their fight against prohibition, discussed the scope of his organization and its connections with the German-American Alliance with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor here recently. Several interviews with the present head of the national association have recently appeared in these columns, so this somewhat rounds out a recital of its activities. "I was largely responsible for the creation of the National Association of Commerce and Labor," said Mr. Andraee, "for I made an address at a meeting of the brewing trades of America at which I proposed that the people who were in favor of personal liberty and against prohibition should be organized, and they put me to work on the task."

"I demanded a clear field for myself, said I would not be dictated to by the brewers, but that I should have financial support from them, as well as from the allied trades. You may be amazed if you know how many businesses, of all kinds, are dependent on the brewing industry and will go under if it ever does. These were all financially interested in fighting prohibition. They contributed to the national association."

"In the three years I had charge of this work, from 1913 to 1916, I spent between \$600,000 and \$700,000. Of this about one-half came from the allied trades, the rest from the United States Brewers' Association. I was once questioned, I recall, as to this amount. I replied it was not one-tenth large enough. The prohibition forces are organized, and they have thousands of voluntary workers. I have furthermore seen printed statements of expense of the Anti-Saloon League, and know what they had to spend. On top of that sentiment was growing for prohibition, but we had to go out and create it for our cause. Everybody we had working for us we had to pay."

"My business was largely in finding out what candidates were safe from the standpoint of the brewer and distiller, and then apprising the people who did not want prohibition. This was no little task. Too often, we have found, men have tried to carry water on both shoulders, and got the liquor interests' vote only to turn against them when they had gotten into office by that help. Time and time again saloonkeepers have helped to elect men whose aim thereafter was to put them out of business."

"Here in America we so often elect men without knowing what their thought on public questions is. I made it my business to find out what men thought on the liquor question. "Iowa I canvassed completely and thoroughly. I made a canvass of Texas, sending 25 men into that State, and in three months they had interviewed 25,000 men. Not irresponsible men of Texas, but representative, well-to-do people. Nor did I stop when I made a canvass, at learning what a man was supposed to think. I also found out what his wife thought, what friends he associated with, and what his connections were. When I got through with a state, I knew how the candidates there stood on the liquor question. This is a democracy, and when a man votes he has a right to know for what, as well as for whom, he is voting. I made it my business to supply that information. Of course it was expensive work, but the only way the people who did not want prohibition—not simply the brewers, or

the distillers, or the saloonkeepers, but the individuals here and there in thousands—could get that information was for us to go out and find out, and then tell them."

Feint Is Suspected

Ohio Dry Leaders Not Deceived by Liquor Men's Truce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Ohio liquor interests are so thoroughly alarmed at the prospects of early prohibition that they are making what are looked on as very patent attempts to throw the prohibitionists off their guard and to dissuade them from well-formed plans to push the issue again at the November election, by pretending they realize the end of their business is near.

A Cleveland newspaper recently published an extended article in which it quoted many liquor dealers as the general effect that they know prohibition is near and that, consequently, many are voluntarily planning to get out of the business before the "crash." In commenting on this article, many dry workers and leaders have expressed the opinion that it could well be taken with the proverbial grain of salt. The drys realize that the liquor interests are frightened, but feel they are trying to minimize the dangers to their business in this unique manner, and that they may be expected to continue prohibition until it is established in the federal Constitution.

The American Issue, the organ of the Ohio Anti-Saloon League, reproduced the major part of the article in the Cleveland paper and commented on it as follows: "Let dry workers be not deceived by the liquor men pretending they are too weak to fight and that they realize they are already whipped and, therefore, that it is not worth while for them to attempt an extensive campaign. Every dry man and woman should put into the fight more energy and determination than ever before in order to make victory certain."

EXEMPTIONS ISSUE
REACHES A CLIMAX

CALGARY, Alta.—The controversy between the military and supreme court of Alberta as to the legality of the order-in-council abolishing exemptions under the Military Service Act reached a climax today when the court appealed to the Minister of Justice at Ottawa to instruct Lieut-Col. Moore, commander of the depot battalion here, to comply with the order to obey a summons to appear in court with 12 men who, according to the court, had been wrongfully drafted. The court thereupon issued an order for his apprehension, but the sheriff in seeking to serve the writ has been denied admission to the barracks.

The case arises out of actions brought by a number of young men who were exempted through occupation as farmers, and whose exemptions were canceled by the order-in-council calling out all men under 23. A test case was instituted by R. B. Bennett, a former member of Parliament and director of the first registration of man-power taken in Canada, on the ground that the order-in-council could not amend an act of Parliament or suspend the Habeas Corpus Act. The Supreme Court upheld this contention.

WOODEN SHIPS LAUNCHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—Two standardized wooden ships, the War Huron and the War Erie, were launched from the new shipyards of Fraser, Bruce and Company, Limited, at Cote St. Paul. Many thousands of people saw them take the water in the Lachine Canal. Within two weeks the War Niagara will be ready for launching, and a month later, the fourth boat, the War Ottawa will be launched. Then the thousand employees of the company will start the construction of similar standard wooden ocean vessels of 3100 tons dead weight capacity for the Imperial Munitions Board. From the time of laying the keel to the launching, only ten weeks are taken, day work only. It takes six weeks more to put in the engines and boilers and to have the vessels ready for the sea.

COAL ORDER BRINGS
OUT COMPLEXITIES

Issue of Regulation Forbidding Use for Heat Followed by Complaints That the Price of Wood Is Rapidly Rising

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Further complexities have arisen in connection with the order of the Boston Fuel Committee providing, because of a shortage of coal, that no coal shall be used to furnish heat for houses, offices, or any other buildings in Boston until possibly Dec. 1. Although large quantities are daily being wasted in lighting signs advertising liquor, cigarettes, cabarets, and other non-essentials, in operating breweries, in permitting thousands of street gas lights to burn for hours after sunrise, and in various other ways which the authorities so far have failed to correct.

The natural result of the order was a rush of business for the woodyards, and no provision having been made to protect the public from profiteering on the part of dealers, complaints began to be heard that some were jumping the price for firewood. It already was up to \$13 and \$15 a cord for four-foot lengths, and \$18 or more for stove lengths. The report of such complaints brought from David A. Ellis, the chairman of the Boston Fuel Committee, the statement that the committee had the same right to regulate the price of wood as coal, and would likely do so if the dealers in wood continue to raise the price.

The fact that the shortage of coal is chiefly a question of a shortage of freight cars, and that a good many freight cars, in addition to a lot of coal, are not available because the breweries are using them, is felt by many to be of special importance, especially as the city finds it necessary to issue an order discontinuing the heating of the swimming pools and public baths of the city, except a few at certain times. These swimming pools and public baths are used by thousands from the most congested portion of the city, and to reduce their opportunities for bathing, while breweries and other agencies are permitted to waste coal and transportation space, is criticized as an inconsistency.

Such considerations are not mentioned by Mr. Ellis, in a statement he made on Thursday to the effect that the greatest wasters of coal are the "residents of the Back Bay and others" who, on returning from their vacations in September, "run their furnaces full blast to heat their 20-room houses," and to which he adds that "the poor people have to suffer."

This view of the situation is challenged by a good many, who also criticize the waste to which Mr. Ellis refers, but maintain that a more important reason why the poor people have to suffer is that they are discriminated against in the matter of coal in favor of the brewer, the cigarette maker, the cabaret proprietor, and various others.

Some idea of the amount of coal wasted in gas consumed by street lamps permitted to burn during daylight hours is obtained from the statement that the money loss is about \$84 a day, which is said to be borne by the companies concerned, not the city. It indicates, however, that the amount of coal required to make about \$84 worth of gas each day could be made available by economy.

Fuel Program Status

Indications That Earlier Plans Are Not Being Carried Out

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Indications are that the fuel program for New England mapped out recently by the United States Fuel Administration at a conference in Washington with James J. Storrow, Fuel Administrator for New England, is not being carried out, and that the amount of coal promised each month is not being delivered. Figures showing the deliveries since the new program was outlined as compared with the amount delivered before that time could not be obtained at the office of Mr. Storrow this morning, but it was stated that such information probably can be

STATE BIENNIAL
ELECTIONS FAVORED

Massachusetts Constitutional Convention Overturns Adverse Report, but Indorses Annual Legislative Sessions

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Biennial elections of state officers, members of the Executive Council and of the General Court were favored by the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention this afternoon when it overturned an adverse report on the subject from the Committee on Suffrage. On the question of rejecting the proposed constitutional amendment, the convention gave 95 in favor and 111 against.

After taking this action, the convention accepted an adverse committee report on a related amendment, which provided for biennial sessions of the Legislature. Under the amendment favored by the convention annual legislative sessions are continued.

Statistics show that Massachusetts is the only state in the American Union which still elects its state officers every year. It is one of only six states which allow their legislatures to assemble annually. Massachusetts, New Jersey and New York have annual sessions of unlimited duration. Georgia, Rhode Island and South Carolina have annual sessions, limited to 40 to 60 days. Alabama holds quadrennial sessions, and the other states hold biennials.

Massachusetts' Governor has to face the voters every year. Twenty-three other states elect their Chief Executives biennially, while 22 others have four-year tenures for the governor. In New Mexico the Governor serves for five years and in New Jersey for three years.

The convention also debated a resolution for the appointment of the attorney-general by the Governor and of district attorneys by the attorney-general, reported adversely, unanimously. Mr. Pillsbury of Woburn regarded the positions as of exceptionally high importance, exercising judicial functions. No one judge is so important as a district attorney. Formerly district attorneys were appointed. In 1854 and 1855 the "Know-nothings" got power in a movement against Irish immigrants and the Roman Catholic church. The "Know-nothings" made these offices elective. He could not see how Irish Roman Catholics could support the change. Mr. Bartlett of Newburyport favored appointment.

After refusing to reject the proposed amendment to provide for compulsory voting, the Convention on Thursday ordered to a third reading the amendment to provide for a permanent state budget system.

The compulsory voting amendment, reported adversely from the Committee on Suffrage, with several dissenters, reads as follows: "The General Court shall have authority to provide for compulsory voting at elections." It does not apply to primaries. The question came on rejecting, and a roll call vote gave 141 against and 82 in favor of rejection.

Efforts of the minority on the Committee on State Finance to strike out a clause which gave the General Court power to "increase, decrease, add or omit items in the budget" were unsuccessful.

BUSINESS WOMEN'S CLUB

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Members of the Business Women's Club will go on an outing to Bakers' Island on Sunday under the leadership of Miss Laura M. Hood and Miss Minnie L. Snow. On Saturday afternoon, July 20, the club will have an outing at Saugus. Club members have undertaken the care of the Y. M. C. A. canteen on Holmes Field, Cambridge, for men studying at the radio school in Cambridge. The canteen is open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

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STATE OF AFFAIRS
IN SPAIN UNSETTLEDDifficulties With Germans
Thought Responsible for
Apprehensions Regarding the
Strength of GovernmentBy The Christian Science Monitor special
Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain—An evident uneasiness is the characteristic of the general and political situation in Spain at this moment, and there are various reasons for it. Rumors arise in an afternoon, they appear to be certain at night, and even some sort of authority may seem to support them, but by morning they have passed away, and currency is given to a new set. Difficulties, existent and probable, with the Germans, are largely responsible for this state of things, and a certain apprehension that seems to exist in some quarters regarding the strength of the national government. On the face of it, this government would seem to be strong enough for anything, but it is known that there are one or two members that create difficulties, and it is foreseen to be a great danger if any shuffling of the seats in the Cabinet were to commence.

A few days ago it was announced that Señor Cambo was about to resign, as the result of some difficulty that had arisen in regard to occurrences at Barcelona and his handling of certain questions affecting the trans-Atlantic shipping problem. The rumor was general, but the difficulty, whatever it may have been, seems to have been tidied over, for Señor Cambo remains at his post and apparently all goes on serenely. There is no doubt that the utmost efforts are being made by Señor Maura, Señor Dato, and the Count de Romanones, the foremost influences in the Cabinet and mostly men of considerable tact, to preserve the best unanimity among the members, and keep the Cabinet together exactly as it was formed, since the country's case would be extremely gloomy if, by any untoward chance, this Ministry should collapse. Some of the best authorities in Spain regard such a possibility as unthinkable, so serious would it be for the country in the existing crisis.

Everywhere one sees the same effort to compromise and prevent changes and the consequent increase in restlessness. Only a few days ago the newly appointed alcalde of Madrid, Don Luis Silveira, resigned, upon the ground that he found it too difficult to work with the food commissioner. The food and general position of Madrid being more anxious than it has been for a long time past, this was an unfortunate occurrence, and all the more so when the difficulty of appointing the alcalde the last time is recalled. Consequently strong influences were brought to bear upon the situation and Señor Silveira has withdrawn his resignation and resumed his office. The status quo is being generally maintained.

Almost immediately after the establishment of the new National Cabinet it was announced that a slight rearrangement was being brought about and that the Count de Romanones, Minister of Justice, and Señor Alba, Minister of Public Instruction, would change places, but they have not done so. It remains to be seen what effect, if any, the great debate in the chamber on the affairs of last August, and the imprisonment of the four Socialist leaders will have on the government. Probably very little, since on the one hand the government is taking a strong line in the matter, and on the other the majority of its members had nothing to do with the suppression of the revolutionary strike. Señor Dato, the Foreign Minister, who was Premier when this unfortunate business occurred, is principally concerned, and some heavy charges have been laid against him, but it is considered unlikely that his position will be in the least endangered and that the Chamber and the country generally will recognize at the present time that there is only one thing to do and that is to support the government.

Attention in various ways seems to be directed toward Barcelona. Having regard to the explanations made by certain of the Socialist deputies in the Chamber concerning the manner in which they regarded the first manifesto of the Military Juntas of about a year ago, in which they demanded reforms of a sweeping character and seemed to be animated by a desire for the improvement of the constitution, it is interesting now to note that Señor Melquíades Alvarez, the chief of the Reformista Party, who is a lawyer, will appear for the defense in the case of Colonel Marquez, the late president of the Supreme Junta of Barcelona, when it comes before the High Court. A Court of Honor has removed the colonel from the army as the result of what is called strong divergence of views between him and the military authorities, and from this judgment the colonel now appeals to the High Court. It will be remembered that when Señor La Cierva, the War Minister in the last Cabinet, and practically the spokesman of the Juntas, was handling the situation, he fell into serious difficulties with Colonel Marquez, who himself adopted a strong attitude, and that the War Minister summarily dismissed him. It will be interesting to see what revelations are made in the course of the new trial, and the fact that Señor Melquíades Alvarez is defending it is, at least, a little significant.

Now it is just announced that the civil Governor of Barcelona has resigned, and the matter is causing some difficulty to the government. Meanwhile the rumor is again afloat, with more circumstantial detail than previously, that King Alfonso will shortly make a journey to Barcelona.

Such an expedition was spoken of last year and the year before, and a particular ceremony in connection with an association which has, for its objects, the betterment in some respects of some of the working classes, is mentioned in connection with the visit. It is not an easy point to settle as to whether the occasion is yet quite opportune for such a visit, but there are Barcelona influences that are endeavoring to bring it about, and it is believed that Don Alfonso himself is not merely willing but anxious to oblige in the matter, if it is considered that any sort of political or general advantage may accrue.

But Barcelona just now is in a very uncertain state, and is specially troubled with the cotton problem which does not come nearer to a solution. It may be mentioned that the question of the tax on imported cotton, applied for the purpose of giving assistance to the industry at a difficult time, which the government is supposed, in the first instance, to have rejected, is now going through, the Prime Minister, on the proposal of the Commissioner of Supplies, having submitted for the King's signature a decree establishing the tax. It is enacted that in no case will this tax be higher than one peseta per kilo. It is fixed at 50 pesetas per 100 kilos for raw American cotton, 60 pesetas 50 centimos for Egyptian cotton, and 37 pesetas 50 centimos for Indian cotton. The tax on manufactured cotton will be 20 per cent more than that fixed for Egyptian cotton. Part of the proceeds of this new taxation will be given over to a special committee who will insure the payment of the cotton operatives' wages in times of enforced unemployment.

QUESTION OF ITALIAN
SCHOOL DIRECTORSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—The Secolo declares that a campaign has been going on in a section of the Clericalist press with the object of forcing the hand of the Minister for Public Instruction, Signor Berenini, in the matter of the appointment of the new Inspector-General of Italian Schools Abroad. When Signor Berenini entered the ministry, on the formation of the Orlando Government in the Autumn of 1917, the post, so the Secolo states, was vacant. When a short time later it was rumored that the name of Professor Gustavo Canti, president of the Rome Technical Institute (a well-known Freemason), was under consideration, Signor Berenini was accused by certain newspapers of wishing, as a Freemason, to place the Italian schools outside the country in the hands of Freemasonry.

The argument, the Secolo declares, was absurd, for if a Freemason could administer the schools within the country which had such a much greater effect on national life and feeling, there was no reason for being horrified at the idea that a Freemason should administer those outside the country. Signor Berenini, however, seemed to have given up the idea of appointing Professor Canti, so as to avoid the appearance of favoring his friend.

The names of two other thoroughly competent men were then brought forward, Italo Raulich, president of the Mamiani Liceo and Gaetano Cogo, central inspector of the "scuole medie." Their qualifications were such, the Secolo affirms, that the minister might have found it difficult to choose between them. The Clericalist newspapers, however, it states, brought out the "usual scarecrow" against the former and opposed him as being a Freemason. Raulich, the Secolo affirms, was notoriously not a Freemason, but he was an influential member of the Radical Party and this, it says, is another reason for exclusion. No pretext could be found which could be advanced against Cogo, but nevertheless his candidature was strongly opposed, though rather in ministers' waiting rooms and cardinals' houses than in the columns of the newspapers.

At the same time, according to the Secolo, the Clericalists put forward their own candidates and then the matter was clear; it was not a case of eliminating "the sectarian Canti, the radical Raulich and the independent Cogo, it was a case of again intrusting the Italian schools abroad to a sectarian of another sort, to a Clericalist," and of carrying on the system which had prevailed under the former Director-General Scalabrini, whose policy was often deplored at the national congresses of school teachers. Scalabrini, the Secolo goes on to state, destroyed nearly all the lay schools which Crispi had instituted in Africa and the Levant in order to increase the religious schools, the result being to estrange all the local elements, which wished to have nothing to do with the Roman Catholic religion, and, by giving state authority to religious proselytism, to help to destroy, especially among the Arabs, what little prestige they had already acquired. Past mistakes should provide a lesson for the future and the schools both within and without the country should be essentially of a lay character, certainly not sectarian.

The Secolo goes on to give a quotation from one of these same Clericalist newspapers which seems to imply that Baron Sonnino, in agreement with whom this appointment would have to be made, is proposing one of the Clericalist candidates; he is not, however, it says, in the habit of revealing his intentions whether or no he has really thought of one of these persons. Signor Berenini will, it feels assured, only consider national interests while they themselves would have the right to know why the minister should set aside three men of the value of Canti, Raulich and Cogo in order to choose the Director-General of Italian Schools Abroad from among the candidates of the Clericalist press, which "carries on the campaign for Austria when it can do so with relative decency."

FOUNDER OF SAILOR
HOMES REWARDEDMiss Agnes Weston, Who Originated
Rests for Sailors in
England, Becomes Dame
Grand Cross of British OrderBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Perhaps one of the most noteworthy names appearing in the Birthday Honors List just published is that of Miss Agnes Weston who has devoted her life to providing "home" on shore not only for British sailors but also for those of other nationalities. Until the latter part of the Nineteenth Century, the British sailor on shore had no better shelter offered to him than the "grog shop."

On May 8, 1876, the first Sailors' Home in the world was opened at Devonport, through the unselfish activities of Miss Weston and her friend Miss Wintz. For six years previous

to this Miss Weston had been helping the men of the navy by writing them letters "from home" once a month, and by greeting them as they came off the ships. At their request she founded the aforesaid Sailors' Home at Devonport. This home had a humble origin, in a building which was once a grocer's shop, close by the dockyard gates and right among the "grog shops." Men swarmed into breakfast on the opening morning. It was determined that the Rest was to be strictly teetotal, and as the work grew, Miss Weston, with the assistance of gifts of money, was enabled to purchase three public houses which stood between the Sailors' Home and the dockyard gates. These were duly pulled down and on their site grew up the present large block of handsome buildings known as the Royal Sailors' Rest.

In its early days the present King and his brother, the Duke of Clarence, when training on His Majesty's Ship Britannia off Dartmouth, paid it a visit, as they had often heard of it from the boys on the ship, and the King's early interest has been maintained ever since. Miss Weston assisted Lieutenant Pater, R. N., in the creation of the Royal Naval Christian Union, and initiated the first

organized temperance work in the navy by founding the Royal Naval Temperance Society. This Christian Union now numbers about 2000 members and the Temperance Society counts 20,000 officers and men in its ranks.

From the first days of her work Miss Weston has had the sympathy and help of influential men of the navy and since 1887 many members of the Royal Family have inspected her rests. Following her work in Devonport, Miss Weston realized there was a similar great need in Portsmouth. Consequently she hired an old music hall there and by holding meetings and merry Saturday-evening entertainments competed with the public houses and the real "halls." So successful was she that in 1881 the building of the now famous Portsmouth Rest was begun. As it stands it comprises restaurant, petty officers' coffee room, parcels office, reading and writing rooms, a room for religious meetings, kitchens, stores, and machinery rooms. Above these are dormitories rising tier above tier.

A branch of Miss Weston's work is that among the seamen of other countries. When American ships were lying side by side with the British ones at Yokohama, the journal

Ashore and Afloat, the publication of the sailors' rests was passed on to the men of the American ships with the result that the paper has become very popular in that service. Japanese and Russian sailors have been welcomed at the rests and men from the ships of almost all the European navies have come into contact with Miss Weston. Not only Japan, but other countries also have imitated England and have built sailors' rests, coming to Portsmouth for their model.

Besides working nobly for the men of the British Navy, Miss Weston has accomplished incalculable good among the wives of the men, and their children. Through the birthday honor just conferred upon her she becomes Dame Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire.

MANY WAR GARDENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—In response to the government's plea that Salt Lake City help feed herself, 5000 war gardens are flourishing in the city, according to R. W. Sloan, member of the war garden board, and 16,000 acres are under cultivation which had not been cultivated before.

STOVE PLANT TO
BE ARMS FACTORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Announcement is made that the large plant of the Isaac A. Sheppard Stove Company in this city was sold recently to the Savage Arms Company, and that it will, in a little over a month, be turning out Lewis machine guns. So quietly have negotiations been conducted that nothing was known of the transfer until it was announced. The government had already curtailed the output of the stove company, and it will continue to manufacture in its Baltimore foundry until the end of the war. Speaking of the transfer, Howard R. Sheppard said that evacuation of the building will begin at once, and it is hoped that the Savage Company will begin turning out machine guns within 40 days.

The Savage Company has three other plants which are engaged in the manufacture of machine guns. These plants are situated at Sharon, Pa.; Utica, N. Y., and the main plant at Bridgeport, Conn.

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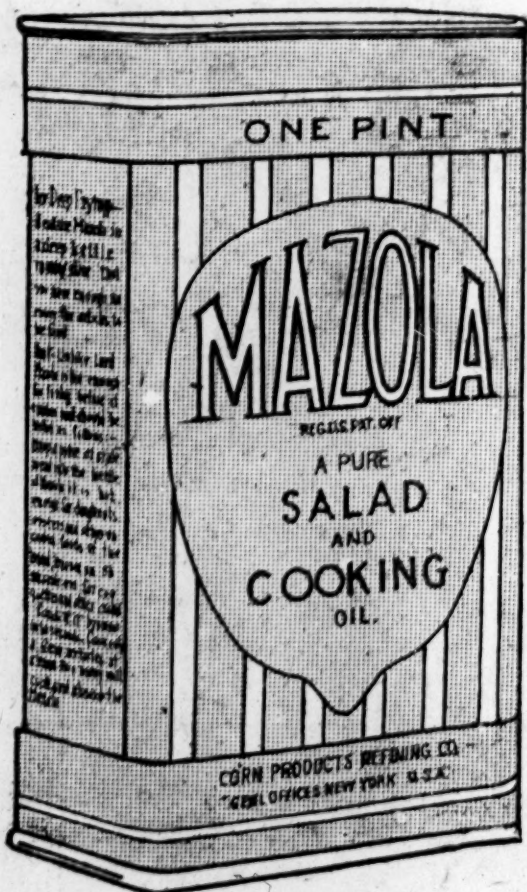
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Add this mixture to two cups of cold boiled salted rice, which must be dry and is therefore better to be steamed in a double boiler if possible—add an egg and mould into croquettes and let stand six or seven hours. Dip in egg and cracker and fry in deep, hot Mazola.

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BOLSHEVIST FORCES OPEN OFFENSIVE AGAINST TZECHO-SLOVAKS

RUSSIAN SOVIETS AND BOLSHEVIKI

Proper Organization of People in Some Kind of Democratic Institution Said to Be Necessary for the Future of the World

The following article was written for The Christian Science Monitor by Samuel N. Harper, professor of Russian in the University of Chicago. Copyright 1918 by The Christian Science Publishing Society. All rights reserved.

CHICAGO, Ill.—What is the Soviet? The word has become current, like the word Bolshevik, and is sometimes used as synonymous with the latter, and again is sharply differentiated from it. In any case the vital question in the Russian situation is that of the Soviet. Is the present Soviet régime representative, and are the local Soviets a real force and possible partners in a program of assistance to Russia?

The single word "Soviet" is generally used without indicating whether it is a local Soviet that is meant, the central Soviet authority as it is composed today, or the Soviet "idea." At the risk of repetition, it is important to emphasize that the loose use of words is in some measure responsible for the confusion of thought on this complicated Russian problem. So discussion and explanation even where they imply repetition, are most necessary, particularly on this point. For the Soviet "idea" was clearly the most important contribution of the Russian Revolution of March, 1917. It was the central point of conflict in the Revolution of last November, when the Bolsheviks came into power. And with the Bolsheviks now "slipping," the question of the survival of the Soviet idea is the most vital problem of the moment in Russia.

The Russian Revolution was a mass awakening; the masses—workmen, peasants and soldiers—raised their voices, and they spoke through the Soviets of the first months of the Revolution. Before the Revolution these groups had had little to say in the public affairs of the country, under the bureaucratic and autocratic system of the old régime. The soldiers had no voice at all, being subjected, even in time of peace, to a system of discipline that made them almost slaves. Military service was looked upon as a kind of prison sentence.

The workmen also were "voiceless"; they were not allowed to organize into unions, and their efforts toward mutual relief organizations were definitely curtailed. The workmen were secured a small representation in the Imperial Duma, but had no real political power in this parliament of the old régime. On the war-industry committees, organized in 1915 to mobilize the resources of the country after the defeats of that year, the workmen had elected representatives, but under the then existing political conditions these workmen members played an extremely secondary rôle, though the committees were popular, as opposed to official, institutions. Only during the 50 days of the autumn of 1905, however, in the revolution of that year, had the workmen of Russia been able to exercise a real influence. The memory of this short period, when the workmen, through Soviets, had "dictated" to the rest of the country, was always sharp in the minds of the intellectual leaders of Russia. The workmen themselves had forgotten this event, particularly as it had ended in failure and suffering.

The Russian peasants have always theoretically enjoyed a very large measure of self-administration in their local, village affairs. The peasant commune, the mir, as a self-governing body, existed even during the centuries of serfdom, and reemerged with the emancipation of the serfs. But the village has always been carefully "watched" and indeed the system of tutelage was something which vitiated the fundamental of self-government even though theoretically in force. Thus for example the peasants only indicated a list of candidates for office, and the local police authority chose from this list the men whom he found "trustworthy." Also one of the basic ideas of the mir was the collective responsibility of the whole village for the sum-total of taxes and other obligations levied on its members. So here one had forced cooperation. Often one heard the expression "serfs of the commune" both from students of peasant affairs and from the peasants themselves. Nevertheless the mir did give to the peasants some experience in the management of their own affairs, though on the other hand the village administrative system, as enforced under the old régime, kept the peasants isolated from the other classes of the community, developing a class consciousness of a distinctly harmful character. The peasants felt themselves to be second-rate members of the community, and the village system tended to make them in fact such.

But the Revolution gave to the masses the opportunity to act as full right citizens. During the first months of the Revolution the workmen, soldiers and peasants became the "revolutionary democracy," expressing itself mainly through so-called Soviets or councils. During the first week of the Revolution, the leaders were apprehensive lest the masses should remain indifferent to the Revolution, and outside its organizing efforts. For organization was the only possible way of solving the economic situation which had forced the first leaders to act in a revolutionary manner. When the latter saw the Soviets emerging from the chaos of the first days, therefore, they encouraged the movement. The functions of these Soviets were

to be both political and economic, the political in the foreground at the beginning, because one was "in revolution." The Soviets would bring the masses into the national movement, and would be important institutions during the period of revolution, of readjustment. But the basis of the Soviets was primarily economic. After the strictly revolutionary period, they were to become again mainly economic, developing into trade-unions perhaps. The thought was that these Soviets, local and central, would represent and restrain the peasants, workmen and soldiers, until the new national institutions could be organized. With the reelection of the local government councils on the basis of universal suffrage, and the convening of the Constituent Assembly, the Soviets were to drop entirely their political functions.

During the summer of last year the Bolsheviks in the Soviets were the most insistent of all the groups, in demanding the immediate assembling of the Constituent. At the same time they demanded that all powers, that is political powers, be transferred to the Soviets until the Constituent could be convened. Then, last November, by a coup d'état and with the use of force, the Bolsheviks established the dictatorship of the workmen Soviets, with the help of the garrison soldiers in the large industrial centers. This move was in opposition to the majority vote of the then existing central, the elected executive committee of the Soviets of the country. Dispersing the Constituent Assembly by force, the Bolshevik leaders then instituted the "Soviet régime," by which all powers, political and economic, in both local and national affairs, went to the Soviets, the councils of the working classes.

The theory of the Soviet form of "government" is very simple. Local Soviets are elected by the "workers," in comparatively small districts, and run the affairs of the district. These local Soviets elect delegates to a Soviet which "administers" a larger territorial area, and the latter sends delegates to the Soviet of the province, which in turn sends its quota to the All-Russian Congress of Soviets. The last is a kind of frequently-meeting constitution-making body, sitting for a short term, but leaving, as a kind of permanent parliament, an executive committee. Theoretically elections, from the bottom up, are to take place every three months, in order to give immediate response to the will of the people. Only bona fide workers are to take part in these elections, all "exploiters" being excluded from this government of the working classes. But of course those of the intelligentsia or educated class who "have thrown in their lot with the working class" can vote, and be candidates for election.

Now the fourth All-Russian Congress of Soviets, which ratified the Brest-Litovsk treaty—calling it a "hold up," as one should always remember—contained about 70 per cent workmen and peasants. These delegates were at least garbed as workmen and peasants. In some instances, according to the testimony of local men, the Bolshevik leaders had indicated who should be "elected" as the representative of the local body. In this connection one should also bear in mind the recent news, that the Bolshevik leaders had secured a "decree," ordering the expulsion from the local Soviets of all non-Bolshevik elements, just at the moment when presumably one was about to proceed to a fresh quarter-year election. But in the last All-Russian Congress 30 per cent of the members were distinctly of the non-working class, being of the so-called intelligentsia. These members were the real leaders, doing most of the speaking, and all of the "organizing." And the overwhelming majority of these were Jews. This is not "raising the Jewish question." The pointing out of this fact should not lay one open to the charge of being anti-Semitic. But the large percentage of Jews in the present Soviets, both central and local, would certainly indicate that these bodies are still unrepresentative, as was certainly the fact at the beginning of the Soviet régime, under the program of procedure frankly admitted by the Bolshevik leaders. Also one must recall the generalization which many students of Russia have made, that the mentality of the Jew is quite different from that of the Slav. Where the Slav is direct, but with common sense, the Jew of Russia has generally been brutally logical but fanatical.

On the actual status of the various Soviets we have very inadequate data; and of course the situation in Russia is still fluid and chaotic. Local Soviets frequently do not obey the "decrees" of the central body. Some of the local Soviets are more conservative and reasonable than the central committee, while others are more radical and unreasonable. Some of the local councils are democratic in that they are representative at least of the working class; while others are clearly "packed." Local Soviets are being disciplined for failure to obey the decrees of the central "authorities," or are being "cleaned out," by the arrest of non-Bolshevik members. One account says that the local Soviets demanded that they be allowed to disarm the Tzecho-Slovaks; while the other account has it that the Moscow authorities ordered the local Soviets to act. A very slight show of force on the part of the Tzecho-Slovaks would seem to have overthrown the Soviet authorities along a considerable section of the trans-Siberian railway. In a word, we do not, and cannot, know at this distance just where the "Soviet" stands today, either as an actual power, or as an idea.

The Soviet idea, as the sole political authority, is not accepted by the non-Bolsheviks, including Socialists of the type of Kerensky. But the Soviet idea, as a strong economic organization of the broader masses of

the people was accepted by all, including non-Socialists. It is quite probable that in the final adjustment, the Soviet idea will survive, representing the "new" idea contributed by the Revolution. The working class will not be the exclusive political authority, the dictators, but will have a real and direct participation in public affairs. This will not be Bolshevism, but will be the contribution of the Russian Revolution to the whole world.

The Bolsheviks used the Soviets for their experiment. They misused the Soviets, thereby possibly discrediting them at least for the moment. Perhaps only the word has been discredited in Russia, while the idea has the same strength it had only a few months ago. The idea will then survive, cleansed of Bolshevism, representing the mass awakening which came with the revolution of March of last year.

The recognition of the present Central Soviet Committee, as the sole political authority in Russia, might tend to discredit the Soviet idea, by "fixing" what is temporary. Cooperation with local Soviets especially in a program of economic assistance to an exhausted, hungry and confused people, would perhaps purify and strengthen these institutions, in a way that would benefit the people, and help them resist starvation and German domination. The present "Soviet régime," as the sole political power in Russia, is both in theory and in fact undemocratic. The proper organization of the workmen and peasants in Russia, in some kind of democratic organization, whether called Soviets or not, is necessary, for the future of Russia, and for the whole world. Our own security, the winning of the war, will depend on what develops in Russia during these next months.

Railway Men on Strike

PARIS, France (Friday)—(Havas Agency)—Russian railway men are on strike in several districts, according to a Zurich dispatch quoting the Leipzig Neueste Nachrichten.

JOHN R. CLYNES ON FOOD CONTROL

LONDON, England (Friday)—Food control in England probably will continue for at least a short while after the ending of hostilities, according to John R. Clynes, the new Food Controller. Discussing this subject with a representative of The Daily Telegraph, he said:

"Whether the Food Ministry will be continued after the war depends on how long the war lasts, but it is clear the conditions created will not suddenly disappear when it is ended and for a considerable time the Allied nations will be required to act in co-operation both as regards supplies and prices until normal conditions reappear. Unfortunately, those conditions will be delayed until the forces of food production can be brought to a point where all kinds of necessities again are plentiful. When that time arrives it will be for the nation to say whether it is prepared to go back and pursue the usual channels.

"People of this country have little idea of our indebtedness to America and the colonies for the abundance and regularity of our food supplies. Conditions of transport have improved enormously." He paid tribute to the American "spirit of patriotism" which had been willing to undergo sacrifices in order to help supply England. He said he would welcome H. C. Hoover, the American Food Administrator, who is expected in England shortly, and also the opportunity of discussing with him many of the great business and financial questions of the food problem.

ZONE MAIL RATE PROTESTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Jesse H. Neal of New York, executive secretary of the Associated Business Papers, Incorporated, comprising 600 trade papers, testified before the House Ways and Means Committee today for repeal of the zone increased rates for second-class mail. He said the present rates were no more a subsidy than low rates on grain were a subsidy for the farmer, and spoke of the war work accomplished by the newspapers.

Alleged Assassin Arrested
LONDON, England (Friday)—One of the alleged murderers of Count von

BOLSHEVIKI REPORT SUCCESS IN SIBERIA

London Reports Say All Western Siberia Controlled by Tzecho-Slovaks—Bolsheviks Negotiate With Finns

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—Russian wireless reports state that the Bolshevik troops have conducted a successful offensive on the Tzecho-Slovak front, taking Syzran and Bugulma practically without loss and putting the Tzecho-Slovaks and White Guards to flight in the direction of Samara. In this region the Bolshevik corps are stated to have reached Stavropol, while the White Guards are reported to be retreating on the upper Volga, as are the Tzecho-Slovaks in Eastern Siberia. The Tzecho-Slovaks are accused of committing many atrocities upon the personnel of the West Siberian railways and are said to be led by Russian officers.

A further communiqué reports that General Muraviev, the Revolutionary Socialist commanding the Bolshevik troops on the Tzecho-Slovak front, turned traitor to the Soviet of Russia, arrested the Simbirsk Council and issued a treacherous order for an advance on Moscow. Finding that the troops remained loyal, however, General Muraviev shot himself.

All is quiet on the front and the situation is secure, the communiqué concludes, adding that a fresh offensive against the Tzecho-Slovak White Guards is in preparation.

VOLOGDA, Russia (Sunday)—(By the Associated Press)—White Guards have occupied Yaroslavl, a town 173 miles northeast of Moscow, and have cut communications between Moscow and Vologda. Russian Bolshevik forces have been sent in the direction of Yaroslavl.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Virtually all of Western Siberia is in control of the Tzecho-Slovaks, according to a Reuter dispatch from Peking dated July 10. The dispatch states that the Bolsheviks have been overthrown in the whole region from Tobolsk, east of the Urals, to Semipalatinsk, 750 miles to the southeast, near the Chinese frontier.

The trans-Siberian Railway is under Tzecho-Slovak control from Tcheliabinsk, in the Ural Mountains, at the junction of the branches of the road which leads to South and North Russia to Krasnoyarsk, 1300 miles to the east.

The report confirms earlier dispatches to the effect that the Bolsheviks at Irkutsk have been defeated by the Tzecho-Slovaks.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Bolshevik Government of Russia has agreed to enter into peace negotiations with Finland, which had expressed through the German Government a desire to arrange a peace treaty with Russia.

The Bolshevik Government made proposals to the Finnish Government for a negotiation looking to the settlement of relations between the two countries late in May. It was later announced that Russia was preparing to cede to Finland a strip of land along the Murmansk coast by which the Finns would be provided with an ice-free port on the Arctic Ocean. The Finnish Government, headed by Judge Svenhufvud, did not reply to the proposal at that time.

Peasants Marching on Moscow
PARIS, France, (Friday)—(Havas Agency)—Mr. Tchernofov, a leader of the Russian Social Revolutionists, is marching on Moscow at the head of numerous bands of unarmed peasants, says a dispatch from Stockholm to Le Matin. Part of his force has arrived in the outskirts of the Bolshevik capital.

Alleged Assassin Arrested
LONDON, England (Friday)—One of the alleged murderers of Count von

Mirbach, German Ambassador to Russia, was arrested on Thursday, according to a Moscow dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung, which is transmitted from Copenhagen by the Exchange Telegraph Company.

German Claim for Indemnity

PARIS, France (Friday)—(Havas Agency)—Germany's claim for indemnity from Russia amounts to 7,000,000,000 rubles, according to a report printed in the Berlin Vossische Zeitung of the work done by the mixed commission named to take up consideration of claims growing out of the conclusion of the Brest-Litovsk peace treaty. Immediate settlement of the claim is asked. The commission has concluded its sessions.

GREAT BRITAIN DEALS WITH ALIEN ENEMY PROBLEMS

(Continued from page one)

make it impossible, for a period of years after the war, to open enemy banks in this country.

In the debate which followed satisfaction was generally expressed with the Home Secretary's proposals. Col. Wedgwood, however, pointed out that the important thing was that the government should explain to the country that the danger which had been conjured up repeatedly by the whole of the yellow press was not so great as they imagined at the present time.

Mr. Joynton Hicks maintained that the whole question turned on male Germans at large, adding that the point not dealt with by the committee of members was the German propaganda which was taking place by the means of German societies and organizations. General Croft maintained that the steps now proposed were being taken because public opinion demanded it. Those who urged the question on the government had always considered it rather a question of safety of the country than of public opinion. He was delighted that the anomaly of German banks was to be put to an end. The announcement of the home secretary would give immediate satisfaction throughout the country.

Mr. Lloyd George said he had only few words to add to debate and pointed out that what really mattered was that each of the Home Secretary's proposals should be carried out vigorously, rigorously, but with absolute fairness. "To insure this, it is," he said, "for the House to keep the government up to the mark, as far as the first part is concerned, and," he added, "I want to keep the House and country up to the mark as far as the second is concerned."

Replying to a question, Mr. Balfour stated that the trade in Indian opium with China ceased with the expiration on Dec. 31 last of an agreement relating to opium concluded between the United Kingdom and China in May, 1911. The government would take all possible means to prevent the resumption of the opium trade between British India and China should any attempt be made to revive it.

He said also he had no precise information concerning the firms and

individuals constituting the opium combine, but he understood it was a private and unofficial syndicate or association of merchant importers of opium in Shanghai. He understood, although it was a subject with which he had no very great intimacy there was every hope that the opium trade between India and China was finally severed.

He was glad to hear from all parts of the House expressions of confidence in the Advisory Committee. The task, he declared, had been enormous. The Prime Minister then discussed the difficulties of dealing with certain cases. "In dealing with them, however, nothing but public interest in the matter must be considered, and that," he declared, "has got to be done ruthlessly by these committees. I have," he continued, "been uneasy about the cases in the public service. Things have happened that I would rather had not happened. I hope these committees will do their work quite ruthlessly in this respect."

Referring to the press agitation, Mr. Lloyd George said, "The committees cannot act without some sort of evidence. In so far as there is agitation," he said, "it is simply a sort of instinct of the press as to what is good copy. They are keeping their ears to the ground. I have seen it so often, both journalistically and politically. It is not that they have created the agitation. They could not create agitation unless you had already a deep sentiment in the minds of the people. The press would trumpet in vain. They call up no spirits from the vast deep unless the spirits are there, and there they are. The Germans have roused them, and it is entirely their own fault that we have got this sentiment."

"It makes a man's blood boil to think of things that have happened in the last few days, tales that are brought to me officially and unofficially, not merely outrages on hospital ships, but outrages committed upon our poor helpless prisoners which make me so angry that it is difficult to preserve judicial temper in examining this question. There is never a case of a British setback, when I do not get anonymous letters written by Germans in this country crowing over it, with British postmarks upon them, obviously written by Germans, and they say they are Germans. Where are they? I feel sure that that sort of business has got to be stopped."

The argument for revision, Mr. Lloyd George declared, is very strong. It has nothing to do with the outcry in the press, which is rather the result of a genuine feeling in the country.

Continuing, Mr. Lloyd George expressed the importance of those concerned not refusing to do the right thing, because the press urges it. "In this case," he said, "there is no doubt at all that the facts are of such kind as to make us feel a little anxious about the fact that aliens are in the positions where they can do harm." He hoped that members in the House, and those outside, who have evidence will place it at the disposal of the proper department, in order that the real examination of all cases may be made.

"I feel," he said, "the risk is too great for us not to carry out the search very ruthlessly. The only limit I place upon it is that I would not enter into competition with Germany in inhumanity, injustice, and unfairness. Do not, however, let us commit the folly of being trustful to the extent of injuring the country we love best."

GERMANY STANDS BY FOREIGN POLICY

Dr. von Kuehlmann in Reichstag Speech Says Program Laid Down in Reply to Papal Peace Note Would Be Adhered To

LONDON, England (Friday)—There is the closest union between the political leaders of Germany and German Army Headquarters regarding their readiness to receive peace proposals from the Allies, if they are offered sincerely. This statement was made in the Reichstag by the Imperial Chancellor, Count von Hertling, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen.

The program of Germany's foreign policy, the Chancellor added, was laid down in Germany's reply to the papal peace note and it would be adhered to. That would be a righteous peace, he said, and Germany had not and would not change her policy, however strong the idea of destruction was expressed in speeches in allied countries.

The recent utterances of President Wilson and Mr. Balfour, he continued, forced Germany to continue the struggle.

Admiral von Hintze, the new German Foreign Secretary, in succession to von Kuehlmann, made a binding declaration to Count von Hertling that he was willing in every way to follow the Imperial Chancellor's policy.

Von Hertling told the Reichstag Main Committee that the government intended vigorously to prosecute the reforms already begun. He commented on the problems in the east and in the west and concluded with remarks on the government's future program regarding the declaration made in November, 1917, which has been accepted by a large majority in the Reichstag.

The change in the Foreign Ministry, he said, was not caused by any real differences of opinion, but arose out of personal discussions revealing matters which should not be made public.

Diplomacy and Peace

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—In the course of a debate on Wednesday in the Prussian Upper House, Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, former German Minister of Colonial Affairs, argued that a peace was never concluded on the battlefield alone. Without the cooperation of diplomacy no peace could be attained, he declared.

If Prussia, said Dr. Dernburg, was to maintain her leading position, she must make and continue to make moral conquests.

"I am rather doubtful whether she has succeeded in this," he added.

There were shouts of contradiction at this, and the extremist Junker, Herr Oldenburg-Jauchau, replied with a discourse on the greatness of the House of Hohenzollern.

He said Dr. Dernburg is the last man to talk about moral conquests. "Such things lead to banquets in honor of the American Ambassador Gerard."

Dr. Dernburg replied: "I never regarded Mr. Gerard as a fit object for moral conquests. I did attend the banquet in question, but so did the Vice-Chancellor and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs."

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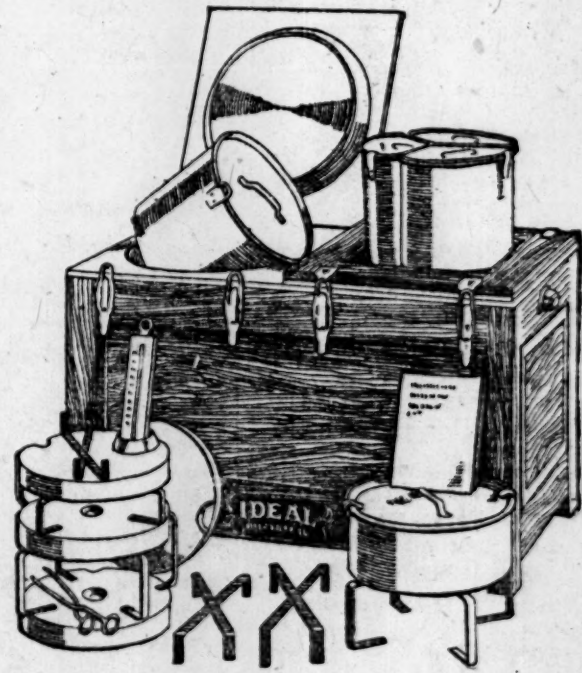
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ENGLISH TEACHING AT CAMP EXTENDED

Entire System of Y. M. C. A. Huts at Ayer Cantonment Is Placed at Disposal of the First Development Battalion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—The entire system of Young Men's Christian Association huts has been placed at the disposal of the first development battalion in command of Capt. Alexander Smart, in order to assist the men in a knowledge of English, many of whom are badly handicapped by their lack of understanding of orders from their commanding officers.

For some time past considerable work along the line of Americanization has been going on under the direction of Young Men's Christian Association workers here, and with the formation of the new development battalion, Arthur Hoffmire, general secretary of the organization, at once saw an opportunity to accomplish some real constructive work, offering his facilities of instruction to Captain Smart. A four months' course in English has been planned, and the studies will be conducted with small groups of from 15 to 20 men each who will meet in the association huts for two or three hours each day with competent instructors in charge. The simplest form of English will be taken up, first, and later the men will be shown how to apply the words they have learned to military life.

Many nationalities are represented in the battalion, and there are many problems confronting the officers and instructors but it is believed that when the classes are established good progress will be made. At the close of the course there probably will be a shorter course of about two months for the men who have made the best headway in their studies. Another feature of the development battalion is a squad for backward pupils who are receiving instruction in military training in a group by themselves, and military officers and non-commissioned soldiers are patiently spending many hours each day with these men. The object of the battalion is to reclaim men for military service, who under ordinary conditions would be rejected. It is expected that after this special training they will be fitted to go into almost any army organization and to take their places in the front-line ranks.

Thirty more draft evaders, rounded up in Boston, Mass., and vicinity, were brought here on Thursday afternoon under guard. Nearly all the men were of foreign extraction, and most of them had failed to return their questionnaires.

Maj. Ralph Lowell and six other officers from the depot brigade have been ordered to Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., as instructors in the central officers' training camp which has been opened there. Upon their arrival they will be welcomed by Lieut.-Col. Moor N. Fells, and Lieut.-Col. J. B. Kemper, who were formerly detailed at this cantonment.

The school for cooks and bakers which has been in session for several weeks has closed, and 15 of the men have been assigned to the three hundred fifty-seventh baking company. Others have been ordered back to their original companies in various parts of the camp. The next course in the school will open on July 15, and will continue for a period of three months.

Army Motor Speeding Tabooed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Maj. Frederick MacDonald, provost marshal in the Northeastern Department, U.S.A., has issued orders against automobile speeding by chauffeurs in the department. He says that just because the machine has a government plate upon it is no reason why the regular traffic and speed laws should not be observed.

Negro Subjects Respond

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Negro British subjects are responding to the new draft call in gratifying numbers, and this morning 19 applicants for enlistment were examined, seven of whom were accepted. They will be sent to the British training camp at Windsor, N.S.

According to figures obtained from various sources, it is believed that there are 300 Negro British subjects in the South End of Boston alone. Letters have been sent to these men, and it is expected they will report of the British-Canadian Recruiting Mission headquarters. Many of these, it is stated, are natives of the British West Indies, and have been placed in Class 5, claiming exemption on the grounds that they are British subjects. As this class is to be abolished by the new draft regulations, they must enlist in the British or Canadian armies or be placed in Class 1 under the new American draft ruling.

Northeastern Headquarters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Maj.-Gen. George O. Squier, chief signal officer of the army, was in Boston on an official visit on Thursday, visiting Northeastern Department, U.S.A. headquarters, where he paid his respects to Brig.-Gen. John W. Ruckman, the commanding officer.

Lieut.-Col. A. S. Williams has been relieved of special duty in addition to being chief of staff, and his assistant recently assigned is Maj. Philip S. Sears.

Maj. Michael J. Moore has been made adjutant of the department, with two assistants, Maj. W. E. Cook, and Maj. C. C. Lane.

During the past week, war risk insurance to the amount of \$15,000,000, has been taken out by officers and en-

listed men in the Northeastern Department, U.S.A.

Twenty-five soldiers and sailors have been invited by the Jewish Welfare Board to spend the week-end at Clifton, Mass., and they are sitting up for the trip at the headquarters, 47 Mt. Vernon Street.

STRIKE OF SMALL ARMS WORKERS

Between 500 and 600 Employees of Smith & Wesson Company Quit Work Today

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Between 500 and 600 employees of the Smith & Wesson Company, pistol manufacturers, struck before noon today upon the refusal of the company to grant demands for higher wages, improvement in working conditions and the reinstatement of several shop stewards discharged yesterday.

Machinist union officials claim 95 per cent of the workers are out, but this is denied by the company. The action of the strikers followed a strike vote last night. The company is working on government contracts and efforts were made some time ago, when the controversy arose between the company and its employees, to bring an agent of the Federal Department of Labor here to adjust matters. Joseph H. Wesson, in a statement for the company, said the fact that the plant is devoted wholly to government work precluded closing it. He anticipates some reduction in output while the trouble continues, but said attempts would be made to fill the strikers' places and that an appeal would be made for workers on patriotic grounds.

Shoe Strike May Be Settled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HAVERHILL, Mass.—Belief is expressed today by both the employers and the employees affected by the strike in the various shoe factories that an agreement will be reached whereby the employees will return to work soon. No disorder has marked the situation, and the strikers now are most interested in the matter of having the employers give recognition to their union. The employers have signified a willingness to treat with the men as individuals or as factory organizations in their demands for a 20 per cent wage increase but they have refused to treat with the men as representatives of any labor union.

Factory managers are making preparations to close their factories completely until the matter is settled. The complete closing of the factories will put about 5000 persons out of employment.

Railway Men Get Raise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PITTSFIELD, Mass.—By the award of Henry B. Endicott of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, which is acceptable to both sides, a general average wage increase of 23 per cent on a nine-hour basis, dating from June 1, is granted to the employees of the Berkshire Street Railway Company. Mr. Endicott acted as arbitrator for the company and the Pittsfield Trolley Company in their differences. The maximum daily wages for three-year men are now \$3.87, as against \$3.15 before the new award.

Loomfixers Are Refused

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Stating that loomfixers in Pawtucket are now receiving \$30.38 cents a week, while New Bedford mills pay \$28.87; Fall River, \$26.73; Lowell, \$28.46; Manchester, \$29.75; and Dover, \$29.28, William H. Gridley, president of the Rhode Island Textile Manufacturers Association, has announced that the manufacturers will refuse to grant the demands of the Loomfixers Union for a 15 per cent increase.

The loomfixers, however, as well as the weavers and beamers who also have asked for a 15 per cent raise, feel confident that the United States government will intervene and grant their demands. More than a score of mills are affected by the strike.

Machinists Return to Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Settlement of the strike of 250 machinists in the plant of the Wireless Specialty Company has been reached and the strikers have returned to work.

Decision of the War Labor Board of the United States has just been received by the machinists of the Worthington Pump & Machinery Company, who prolonged their strike after having pledged themselves to return to work until their case had been ruled upon by the board. The decision says the machinists will receive prevailing shipyard rates of pay and conditions.

SHOE SHORTAGE IN BERLIN

LONDON, England (Thursday).—"We warn you to go barefooted." is a notice to the Berlin public published by the German clothing department, as quoted in an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam today.

"We notice," continued the warning, "that recently many persons have been going about shoeless and stockinged. This is a holy example which everyone must follow. Unless our stocks of wool are to go to waste the practice must become increasingly popular; otherwise compulsion will be resorted to."

AUTOMOBILE KITCHEN

BOSTON, Mass.—Plans for the operation of an automobile kitchen which will visit various sections of the city during the next two months have been completed by the Food Conservation Committee of the Committee on Public Safety, City Hall. Two demonstrators will lecture and illustrate the various methods by which the housewife can conserve wheat, meats, sugar and fats.

HOW AUSTRIA HELD EMIGRANTS' FUNDS

Alien Property Custodian Investigator Tells Methods Used to Get Control of Savings of Those Coming to America

NEW YORK, N. Y.—How the Austro-Hungarian Government got control of the savings of its emigrants to this country through the Transatlantic Trust Company, now seized by the government, was told today by Francis P. Garvan, investigator for the Alien Property Custodian.

Austro-Hungarian emigrants upon their arrival in New York before the war, he stated, were met at the dock by an agent of the bank, who directed them to the boarding houses, the keepers of which were representatives of the Transatlantic institution. Even the services of clergymen were utilized by the bank's officials to impress Austro-Hungarians with the importance of placing all their funds and savings with the establishment whose controlling hand reached over from Vienna.

One of the chief objections to the method employed by the Transatlantic Company was that it prevented many aliens from becoming American citizens although Mr. Garvan pointed out that thousands of Austro-Hungarians, loyal naturalized Americans, were at work in American mines and shops and on railroads helping the Allies to win the war.

It would be the purpose of the alien property custodian's office, he said, to educate the ignorant to the advantages of American banking methods at one-tenth the cost of the Austro-Hungarian way. Every means will be taken to conserve and protect the interests of the depositors and they will be urged to continue to do their banking with the Transatlantic under its new management.

Millions of dollars' worth of Austro-Hungarian and German war bonds, advertised by the bank in George Sylvester Viereck's weekly paper called the Fatherland, among other publications, were sold to these emigrants and even to others who had taken up American citizenship.

On the day it was seized by the federal authorities, the bank had 14,000 depositors and 60,000 customers throughout the country. Its deposits totaled \$7,000,000. Since its organization and prior to America's entry into the war, it had sent a total of \$2,000,000 (2,000,000) to Austria-Hungary. Subsequent to April 6, 1917, when the United States declared hostilities against Germany and later when war was declared to exist with the Dual Monarchy, the bank invited depositors to place remittances with it "in transmission after the war" and a big business was done in this branch. Funds thus solicited were designated as "special deposits" and "special mark deposits."

Morris Cukor, an American citizen, who was one of the directors of the Transatlantic Trust Company, seized by the Alien Property Custodian yesterday, was removed as a director of that institution because of alleged pro-German and pro-Austrian sympathies. This was disclosed today by Francis P. Garvan, investigator for the custodian.

A week ago Cukor was appointed president of the Municipal Civil Service Commission by Mayor Hylan. His removal as a director of the bank occurred about the same time.

Cukor had been a director of the bank since its organization in 1912, when, it was said, he and Alexander von Nuber, the Austro-Hungarian Consul in New York, gave a dinner to Dr. Theodor Dumba, then the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States. As a prominent lawyer and Tammany worker, Cukor's efforts in behalf of Austro-Hungarians were said to be unremitted before the United States entered the war. In 1916 he was counsel for Ignatius Trebich T. Lincoln, the self-styled "international spy," captured in this country and now in prison in England.

Mr. Garvan said that investigation had revealed that on Aug. 19, 1915, Cukor delivered an address to Austro-Hungarians and Germans in this city in which he attacked the present allies of the United States, claimed the right of Austro-Hungarians to assist "our Fatherland" and denied the right of the United States to manufacture arms for use against the Central Powers.

The address was printed, according to Mr. Garvan, in the New York Staats Zeitung, under the headline, "Hail to the Hapsburgs."

The speech was quoted by Mr. Garvan, in part, as follows: "We decline energetically to be muzzled by Anglophiles and jingoists. They speak of the culture battle of the Allies, although it is the battle of Russia. We protest as American citizens against being compelled to silence against English chicanery, Russian tyranny, French perfidy and Italian treachery. And also we do not agree that our adopted country shall become a factory for instruments of murder to be delivered to the torch bearers of civilization, the colored men of India, Africa and the South Sea Islands and other wild hordes against the 'barbarian' students of the universities of Heidelberg, Berlin, Vienna and Budapest!"

GERMANY DEMANDS DUTCH PRODUCE

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday).—According to the Telegram, Germany has demanded from Holland 60,000 cows, 30,000 horses, 10,000 tons of cheese, 2,000,000 eggs, 150 tons of fatty products, a large quantity of poultry, 30,000 tons of sugar and 200,000 hides. In addition, Germany desires from the Dutch colonies an ad-

ditional credit of 7,000,000 florins monthly.

The newspaper says that the demands were made by Germany as a result of an inquiry in the country districts of Holland by a swarm of economic spies, and are to be met before questions of German counter-concessions can be considered.

GOVERNMENT LABOR POLICY OUTLINED

Ottawa Authorities Issue Recommendations for the Settling of Labor Disputes—"No Strikes or Lockouts in War Time"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The government, last night, in view of the prevalence of labor disputes in the Dominion, has laid down a war labor policy, which it desires shall be followed by employers and employees so long as the war shall last. The recommendations are advisory rather than mandatory.

The policy lays it down that there shall be no strikes or lockouts in war time. It concedes the right of labor to form unions, and of employers to form associations.

In establishments where union shops exist by agreement, it is advised that they continue so to do. In open shops the employment of non-union labor is not to be construed by union employees as a grievance.

In the fixing of wages, minimum rates of pay should be arranged for. Where women are doing work ordinarily done by men, they should, says the government, receive the same wages.

In the case of war industries, the maximum output should be sought and any method of labor which will militate against this should be discouraged.

When an agreement as to wages and so forth has been reached between employer and employee, both should agree to its continuance for the period of the war, subject only to such changes as may be necessary on account of the increased cost of living.

The memorandum lays it down that when employers and employees fail to agree recourse be had to conciliation through the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. In case of failure to agree upon the finding of the Board of Conciliation, it is stipulated that the finding be submitted to a board of appeal constituted for the purpose and on which there shall be represented the trades and labor congress, the two parties in the dispute, and the Canadian Manufacturers Association, together with a chairman to be chosen by these. This board shall review the evidence and the findings of the Board of Conciliation, together with any further evidence which either of the parties desires to submit and the finding of the board of appeal shall be final.

The recommendations have been approved by the Governor-General and the council.

EMBARGO ON MALT LIQUOR IMPORTATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson informed the House today that the War Trade Board had established an embargo upon the importation of malt liquor from Europe. His announcement came in a message to the House in response to a resolution by Representative Crampton of Michigan, asking what steps had been taken by government agencies to curtail the manufacture of whiskey, wine and beer.

The embargo does not apply to liquor manufactured in and imported from Mexico and Canada. Wines may be brought into the United States from Europe and North Africa under certain conditions.

WEARING OF UNIFORMS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson today signed a bill providing penalties of \$300 fine and six months' imprisonment for unauthorized wearing of the uniform of a friendly nation.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY ORDERED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Application of the basic eight-hour day was ordered by the War Labor Board today in settlement of labor disputes at the Worthington Pump & Machinery Company and Blake-Knowles plants, East Cambridge, Mass.

BOSTON GAS RATE INCREASE OPPOSED

Dorchester Citizen Requests Mayor to Be Present at Hearing to "Urge City's Claims to Excess Earnings" of Company

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Demands that the City of Boston strongly oppose the proposed increase in the standard price of gas for which the Boston Consolidated Gas Company has petitioned the Massachusetts Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners are made of Mayor Peters in a letter forwarded to him today by James T. Harris of Dorchester. Mr. Harris requests that the corporation counsel be present at the hearing on this petition, to be held on July 19, "to urge the city's claims to the excess earnings of the Consolidated."

The letter follows: "The board of gas and electric light commissioners are, on July 19, to give a hearing on the petition of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company to change the standard price of gas under the sliding scale act from 90 cents to \$1 per 1000 cubic feet.

"The effect of that change, were it to be authorized by the state board, would be, as you know, to establish a nine per cent dividend on the Consolidated's capital stock. This rate it was permitted to pay so long as it sold gas to the consumer for 80 cents per thousand, but the stockholders voluntarily surrendered that privilege when they advanced the price to the consumer to 90 cents per thousand. They may still secure a 9 per cent dividend rate by reducing the price to 80 cents.

"You, I do not question, have already made arrangements to oppose the change in the standard price, which for 12 years has been supposed to be the public's guarantee against extortionate increases in the price of gas. I should like to suggest, however, that you, in the taxpayer's interest, take advantage of the city's rights under the sliding scale law and at the hearing on July 19 demand that the company's earnings in excess of seven per cent legally applicable to dividends and the reserve fund requirements specified in the statute be returned to the city treasury.

"The you can do under Section 6 of the Act—Chapter 422, Acts of 1906—which provides:

"If in any year the amount of the clear profits of the business of the company applicable to the payment of dividends exceeds the amount required to pay the dividends herein authorized to be paid during the next succeeding year, and the amounts which are herein authorized to be set aside for the reserve fund, the excess of such profits shall be paid to the cities and towns in which the company is supplying gas, in proportion to the number of miles of mains in each of such cities and towns."

"This section, like all others in the law, was drafted by the company itself and assented to by its managers and attorneys at the hearing before the legislative committee. The Consolidated has scrupulously insisted upon all other features of the act since it became a law and should, in a spirit of sportsmanship, if not of fair dealing, be willing to abide by the terms of the single section in the act which assures the public of anything tangible.

"In any event, under the law the municipality has rights which can be enforced and you should take steps to see that they are, especially since it can be done without injury or injustice to anybody. A return of 7 per cent on capital invested in a public utility whose monopoly rights are protected by every safeguard will strike most persons as very generous, especially in these days, when the people who pay are called to make so many sacrifices—not only of income, but of their sons. To ask that 7 per cent on such an investment be declared enough and 9 per cent too much, will, under present circumstances, be regarded neither as unjust nor harsh.

"If the company, at the increased price of gas, has earned 2 per cent on its capital in excess of what it is permitted by law to utilize in its business the consumers who contribute it should be reimbursed, rather than the law be changed to permit the stockholders to distribute it among themselves."

ALDEN KINDRED OF AMERICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—"Back to the early scenes of our ancestors" is the announcement of the Alden Kindred of

PRICE BULLETINS ON FISH ORDERED

United States Attorney in Investigation of New England Fish Exchange Asks for Lists Between Dec. 1 and April 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—That the United States Attorney's office intends to make a thorough investigation into fish prices as fixed by the New England Fish Exchange on the Boston Pier was shown Thursday in the cross-examination of W. K. Beardsley, manager of the exchange, before William H. Matheson, federal examiner, when Mr. Beardsley was ordered to furnish price bulletins on fish bought at the pier between Dec. 1, 1917, and April 1, 1918, and also to furnish a list of vessels arriving at the pier with the amounts and kind of fish on each vessel and the hour of its arrival.

The hour of arrival was asked for because Mr. Beardsley had testified that the price of fish might change during the day on account of the supply, and the information furnished will enable the government to make a comparison of prices in relation to the supply at the pier.

Thursday's testimony showed that while the Fish Exchange had taken no "formal action" or "official action," as Mr. Beardsley expressed it, to prevent commission men from selling to dealers outside the exchange, it was generally understood that they were not to do so and in some instances protests had been made against such sales and in one instance a commission man had been informed that if he sold outside the exchange members of the exchange would refuse to buy from him.

In the hearing conducted by Henry C. Atwill, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, before the Suffolk County Grand Jury, a number of well-known bankers will be called upon to explain certain financial transactions of the Bay State Fishing Company. A statement was made by John H. Courville of the firm of Batchelder & Snyder that the Bay State Fishing Company exercised the right to arbitrarily advance fish prices. William H. Matheson, who has been taking testimony at the trial of the federal suit against the fish trust and Fred Henry of the wholesale firm of Henry & Close and Herbert S. Hallett were witnesses Thursday.

War Time Economies

Save Work—Time—Money

The O-Cedar Polish Mop carries war time efficiency into the home in the saving of time, in the saving of work and in the saving of money. To waste any of these is unpatriotic.

First consider the O-Cedar Polish Mop as a saver of work. It saves the work of getting down on the hands and knees to dust, clean and polish the floor. It saves time by dusting, cleaning and polishing all at one and the same time.

O-Cedar Polish Mop

By saving time and work it saves money. In addition the O-Cedar Polish Mop saves money because it will not wear out like brooms do and in many homes it has practically replaced brooms.

Prove it to your own satisfaction: the money the O-Cedar Polish Mop will save you. Prove it at our risk.

Simply deposit the price with your dealer and get a Battle-ship O-Cedar Mop on trial. He will refund your money if the O-Cedar Polish Mop does not prove its own worth.

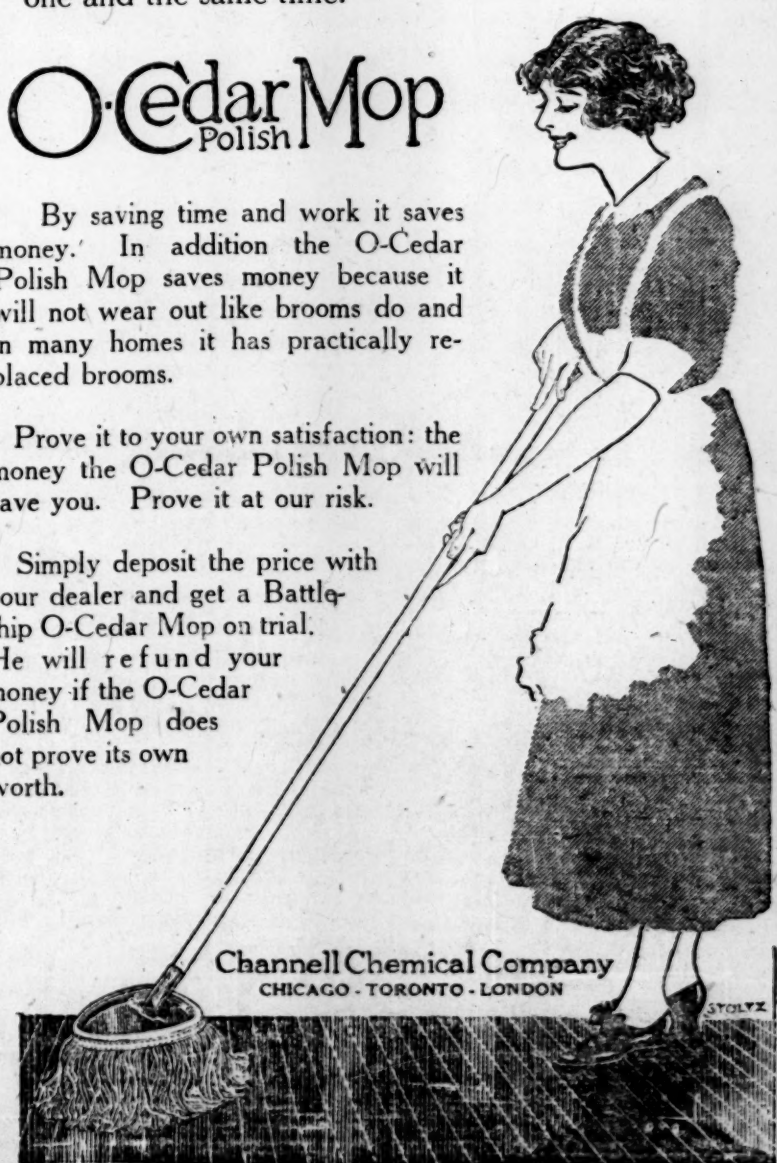
Channell Chemical Company
CHICAGO - TORONTO - LONDON

A STAY of any duration, at the Waldorf-Astoria, will convince even the most skeptical that it merits the reputation as an aristocrat among hotels.

The Waldorf-Astoria

Fifth Ave., 33d and 34th Sts., New York

L. M. BOOMER President



COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS I. W. W.'S TESTIFY

BASEBALL TAKES WELL IN ENGLAND

A. H. Gurney, a Young Men's Christian Association Worker, Gives Interesting Story About the Anglo-American League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Now that King George has attended a baseball game between the Army and Navy teams, in England, A. H. Gurney, a Young Men's Christian Association worker, comes forward with an interesting story about how the great American game is being received in England.

Mr. Gurney says that the common English idea that baseball is dangerous is being dissipated. "Through the American Y. M. C. A. and the Anglo-American League," he says, "baseball is being daily displayed somewhere in the British Isles; and the natives are learning that the game has in it genuine merit. If the truth be known, many an Englishman is putting aside his prejudice for cricket and is going to a baseball game whenever he can, to familiarize himself with the rules and the play."

"In Nottingham not long ago when the American soldier teams met for the benefit of the British Y. M. C. A., which lost thousands of dollars worth of equipment in the big German spring push, the Duke of Portland threw out the first ball and in a speech at the end of nine innings of play made this significant statement: 'Now that we have seen the great American game of baseball we appreciate its excellence. We shall come again and again to hear more about it; and we hope that baseball will be one of the means of cementing more firmly the friendship of our two peoples.'"

"Four thousand persons saw this game at Nottingham and at least 3000 enjoyed the yelling of the teams' supporters fully as much as they did the game. The newspapers spoke of the 'staccato shouting of the soldiers on the sidelines' and amusingly commented on the increase in noise as 'cries in the game developed.'"

"Moreover, the American Y. M. C. A. secretary who arranged the game and provided for the parade, with bands, to the field, is willing to vouch for the statement that the Duke practiced throwing for several days before the contest, that he might give his friends and neighbors a correct imitation of the art. Some American dignitaries who officiated at opening contests might well take a hint from the Duke's preparedness."

"Football and cricket clubs throughout the island have graciously given their fields to the soldiers and sailors from overseas. The Y. M. C. A. is supplying bases, bats, balls and working with Arlie Latham, one of baseball's 'granddaddies' and the moving hand of the Anglo-American League, in the matter of arranging a schedule and providing umpires. In the American camps outside the league radius, the Y. M. C. A. cooperates with commanding officers to see that baseball, and plenty of it, is always on tap."

"There are eight teams in the league, and they play on Saturdays and holidays. The present schedule carries well into August. The playing grounds are at Chelsea, Highbury, Northolt, Hounslow, Epsom, Orpington and Sunningdale. Admission runs from eight pence (16 cents) for standees to a shilling and six (about 25 cents) for grandstand seats. The stands were built primarily for football, but diamonds have been so laid out that from all seats spectators may have clear and fairly close-up views of the game."

"All proceeds are to be given to approved British war charities. The first game of the season between an army and a navy team at Highbury attracted a crowd of over 4000 persons. More recent games have also drawn excellent attendance. At the same time Americans are having an outlet for their pent-up energy, while the English are becoming intimately acquainted with our national game."

"The tumult and the shouting of the sailors and the soldiers rather amazed many a native at that first game at Highbury. As one of the newspapers said next morning, to the philosophical Englishman who takes his sport calmly it was all very bewildering. It seemed that the game made more noise than we hear from a million people on Cup Final Day at the Crystal Palace. But the crowd was part of the game. Every sailor in his picturesque white hat and every soldier in khaki regarded it as his right to shout his instructions to the men on the field. The players themselves kept up a running comment, and there was also the loud voice of the umpire proclaiming the 'balls' and the 'strikes.'"

"The speed of the game is at first confusing to the Englishman. Following the ball is as difficult as it is to the novice at an American football game."

PLAYER MYERS REINSTATED
CINCINNATI, O.—Player H. H. Myers, who was placed in the ineligible list of the Brooklyn club, was reinstated Thursday by the National Baseball Commission. His reinstatement has the endorsement of the Brooklyn club.

COAST LEAGUE MAY DISBAND
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Whether the Pacific Coast Baseball League will close its season at once or continue playing its original schedule of games will be discussed at a meeting of directors here Saturday.

F. W. ALBREE WINS IN MONTHLY GOLF

Turns in Card of 73 in Engineers Club Event on Woodland Golf Club Links, Auburndale

AUBURNDAL, Mass.—Divided into three classes, A, B, and C, 38 members of the Engineers Club played over the Woodland course Thursday in the monthly tournament of the club. Some good cards were turned in by the golfers, in the first two divisions, while Class C contestants roamed all over the links and piled up scores which were hard to record.

In Class A the winner was F. W. Albree, who had a card of 89—16—73. W. M. Cargill, with a card of 98—24—74 took the honors in Class B and the result has not yet been decided in Class C, as W. E. Haseltine and W. H. Francis tied for the best net, their respective cards being 105—26—79 and 115—36—79. One of the contestants in Class C was Lieut. A. A. Gathemann, U. S. N. The summary:

CLASS A		
	Gro	Hide
F. W. Albree	89	16
Thomas Southern	86	10
H. K. Morrison	90	8
H. S. Chase	98	18
H. W. Haskins	96	12
A. H. Morton	102	8
CLASS B		
W. M. Cargill	98	24
A. Lumsden	102	24
E. B. Freeman	105	24
R. A. Hale	108	26
I. E. Moulthrop	107	22
A. M. Barnes	112	20
R. S. Hale	120	24
CLASS C		
W. E. Haseltine	105	26
W. H. Francis	115	36
A. A. Gathemann	120	36
C. S. Seagrave	123	36
J. M. Hopkins	112	18
H. W. Haskins	130	36
P. Herlan	133	30
C. H. Snow	139	36
C. A. Raymond	143	36
L. D. Gibbs	143	36

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING		
	Won	Lost
Bridgeport	28	9
New London	26	11
Providence	28	12
New Haven	26	18
Hartford	21	23
Springfield	17	28
Waterbury	11	33
Worcester	7	41

RESULTS THURSDAY
New London 3, Springfield 0.
Bridgeport 2, New Haven 2.
Waterbury 7, Providence 6.
Worcester 4, Hartford 1.
Hartford 3, Worcester 0.

GAMES TODAY
Springfield at New London.
Worcester at Hartford.
Providence at Bridgeport (two games).
New Haven at Waterbury.

WINS IN TWILIGHT GAME, 3 TO 0
NEW LONDON, Conn.—In their twilight baseball game ever played by professional teams here, New London defeated Springfield 3 to 0, before the largest mid-week crowd of the season. Champion held Springfield to two hits and was easily master of the situation. Manners was erratic and allowed runs through his own carelessness. The game teams will play today, the game starting at the usual time. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New London	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	7	1	0
Springfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3

Batteries—Champion and Wendell; Manners and McDermott.

BRIDGEPORT WINS GAME 9 TO 2
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Bridgeport hit Walker hard Thursday afternoon and had an easy time in winning, 9 to 2. Yim's two triples and a pair of doubles by Skiff aided materially in Bridgeport's victory. Sava held New Haven to six hits. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Bridgeport	0	1	1	0	0	3	1	4	0	9	2	0
New Haven	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0

Batteries—Sava and Skiff, Walker and Pjura.

WATERBURY 7, PROVIDENCE 6
WATERBURY, Conn.—Waterbury defeated Providence Thursday in a free-hitting game, 7 to 6. Smith's throw to first after McNeil had fouled in the ninth saved the game for Waterbury, the backstop dropping the third strike. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Waterbury	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	3	2	7	1	0
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	2	2

Batteries—Woodburn and Smith; Collins, Shriver and McNeil. Losing pitcher—Collins.

DIVIDE DOUBLE-HEADER
HARTFORD, Conn.—Hartford and Worcester divided a double-header Thursday afternoon, the visitors winning the first, 4 to 1, and Hartford the second, 4 to 6. The score:

FIRST GAME
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Hartford 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 5 1
Batteries—McQuillan and Greenough; Cook and Briger.

SECOND GAME
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Hartford 1 0 0 1 0 2 4 1 7 2
Worcester 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 4
Batteries—Weaver and Briger; McQuillan and Greenough.

SUNDAY RACING TO GET TRIAL
CHICAGO, Ill.—Automobile racing on Sunday will be given a trial in Chicago July 28. It was announced Thursday night. The event will be the international sweepstakes, for a purse of \$25,000. Invitations will be extended only to drivers whose cars have a speed greater than 50 miles an hour.

HORNBY'S CASE APPEALED
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—President Branch Rickey of the St. Louis National League Baseball Club announced on Thursday that he has received a telegram from Rogers Hornsby stating the shortstop's case had been appealed to the district draft board of Texas.

CLEVELAND BACK IN SECOND PLACE

Victory Over New York Gives Western Club Honor of Being Runner-Up to Boston in American League Standing

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING		
	Won	Lost
Boston	46	32
Cleveland	45	36
New York	41	34
Washington	40	38
Chicago	37	39
St. Louis	37	39
Detroit	31	44
Philadelphia	20	45

RESULTS THURSDAY
Boston 4, Chicago 0.
Cleveland 1, New York 0.
Philadelphia 3, St. Louis 5.
Detroit 2, Washington 6.

GAMES TODAY
Chicago at Boston.
Cleveland at New York.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Washington.

BOSTON, Mass.—Today finds the Cleveland club back in second place in the American League baseball championship standing as the result of defeating the New York Highlanders in the first of their series of games at the Polo Grounds, New York, Thursday afternoon, 1 to 0. Boston added to its hold on first place by defeating Chicago, 4 to 0.

Philadelphia and Detroit shared the honors in the two other games played in this league, the former defeating St. Louis 8 to 5, while the latter was winning from Washington, 8 to 6.

RED SOX CONTINUE TO WIN CONTESTS
Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The Boston Red Sox opened their series with the Chicago world champions at Fenway Park Thursday afternoon with a fine 4-to-0 victory. Mays pitched for the winners and by the aid of some splendid support on the part of his team mates, held the Chicago batsmen to four hits.

Cotte pitched for Chicago and was found for nine hits. A misplay or two on the part of his team mates helped in the Boston scoring. The batting of Ruth of Boston featured. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	4	9	2	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3

Batteries—Mays and Schang; Ciotto and Jacobs. Umpires—Evans and Hildebrand. Time—1 hr. 24m.

CLEVELAND SHUTS OUT NEW YORK CLUB, 1 TO 0

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Coveleskie bested Finneran in a pitcher's battle Thursday, and Cleveland won the first game of its series with New York, 1 to 0. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Batteries—Coveleskie and O'Neill; Finneran and Walters.

ATHLETICS DEFEAT ST. LOUIS CLUB, 8 TO 6

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Athletics got an early lead off Houck, and held it against St. Louis' rallies Thursday, winning, 8 to 6. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	3	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	8	11	2
St. Louis	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	6	10	3

Batteries—Walton, Adams, Geary and McAvoy; Houck, Davenport, Gallia, Wright and Seaver. Winning pitcher—Walton. Losing pitcher—Houck.

DETROIT DEFEATS WASHINGTON, 8 TO 6

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Bunching hits off Johnson in the seventh and ninth innings, Detroit overcame a six-run lead Thursday, and defeated Washington, 8 to 6. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	8	12	2
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	13	2

Batteries—Cunningham, Kallie, James and Stange; Johnson and Pleinich. Winning pitcher—James.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Birmingham	44	18	.710
Rochester	35	24	.592
Baltimore	37	28	.569
Toronto	35	28	.553
Buffalo	39	32	.543
Newark	29	32	.476
Syracuse	21	37	.362
Jersey City	14	46	.233

GAMES TODAY
Jersey City at Birmingham.
Newark at Baltimore.
Syracuse at Toronto.
Rochester at Syracuse.

W. D. PERITT UNDER NEW RULE
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Pitcher W. D. Peritt of the New York National League Baseball Club received a notice from his local draft board at Shreveport, La., Thursday, to appear and show cause why he should not engage in essential employment under Provost Marshal-General Crowder's work or fight ruling.

LEAGUE DIRECTORS TO MEET
HARTFORD, Conn.—A meeting of the directors of the Eastern Baseball League, it was announced here Thursday night, will be held Monday afternoon, July 15, in New Haven. No announcement was made as to the nature of the business to come before the meeting.

VOSHELL WINS FROM JOSTIES

Takes Fourth-Round Match in Central States Championship Tennis Tourney in Straight Sets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Play in the fourth round of the men's Central States lawn tennis championship Thursday afternoon on the courts of the Amateur Athletic Association, was confined to the singles event. Three matches were played which resulted in victories for Theodore Drewes, St. Louis, S. H. Voshell, New York, and Craig Biddle, Philadelphia.

The Voshell-Josties affair caused the most interest. Voshell won in straight sets, 6-1, 6-4. The visitor's steadiness of play gave Biddle the victory at 6-3, 6-4, and Drewes expunged Ray Hollenshead of St. Louis, 6-3, 6-1.

The semi-final round in the singles will be contested this afternoon. The summary:

SINGLES—Fourth Round
Theodore Drewes, St. Louis, defeated Ray Hollenshead, St. Louis, 6-3, 6-1.
S. H. Voshell, New York, defeated F. O. Josties, St. Louis, 6-1, 6-4.
Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, defeated R. A. Hoerr, St. Louis, 6-3, 6-1.

WINS TITLE IN BOYS' TOURNEY
Schlessinger Defeats Gibney in Final of Metropolitan Event—Anderson, Junior Finalist

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Stephen Schlessinger is the boys' metropolitan lawn tennis champion for 1918, following his victory on the courts of the Terrace Club Thursday afternoon, when he defeated Sheridan Gibney, 6-3, 6-4, 4-6, 5-7, 6-1. In the junior championship F. T. Anderson continued on his path of victory when he defeated Gerald Emerson in the semi-final round, 6-4, 6-3, and thereby earned the right to play in the final against Cecil Donaldson, who advanced to a two round bracket two days ago.

The Schlessinger-Gibney match furnished a stirring battle. Both of the boys showed tennis with admiration from some of the veterans who watched the contest. At the outset the event was all in favor of Schlessinger. Both boys played a game that was largely baseline, but Schlessinger was a bit steeper and somewhat more brilliant in his driving game, and Gibney, however, battled sternly against the advance of his rival.

In the third set Gibney seemed to improve and waged such a fast game he was eventually rewarded with success. In the fourth set Schlessinger was forced to accept defeat again, this time after having had victory almost within his grasp. He led with 5-2 at one point, and was twice playing for the match point only to be turned back on each occasion. Gibney then gave an exhibition of such tennis as would hardly be expected in a boys' tournament. He ran off five straight games for the set by carrying a determined attack against his rival. His placing shots were going well, and Schlessinger was swept off his feet by the brilliant stroking. In the following set Schlessinger was able to gain a 6-1 victory.

F. T. Anderson's net play proved far too strong for Gerald Emerson in the semi-final round junior match. Furthermore, the latter was a bit untidy, especially in his driving game, and Anderson took the full measure of profit from his opponent's errors, METROPOLITAN JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—Semi-Final Round

F. T. Anderson defeated Gerald Emerson, 6-4, 6-3.

METROPOLITAN BOYS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—Final Round
Stephen Schlessinger defeated Sheridan Gibney, 6-3, 6-4, 4-6, 5-7, 6-1.

METROPOLITAN JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—Second Round
F. T. Anderson defeated Gerald Emerson Jr., and Arthur Lynch, by default.

Semi-Final Round
Gerald Emerson and Harold Taylor defeated Frank Rosenthal and B. Brownold, 6-1, 6-0.

DRAFT OF NEUTRALS HELD UP FOR TIME

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Provost Marshal-General E. H. Crowder has issued an order temporarily suspending the induction into military service of all subjects or citizens of neutral countries, pending drafting of regulations under the amendment to the draft act in the new army appropriation law, under which neutral subjects or citizens who have declared their intention of becoming citizens of the United States may be relieved from military service.

The amendment provides that such regulations shall be consistent with the provisions of the amendment which forever debar from citizenship neutral subjects who, having declared their intention of becoming a citizen, seek relief from military service.

The list of countries not classed as neutrals includes the following: Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, France, Great Britain, Greece, Guatemala, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Monaco, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Panama, Portugal, Rumania, Russia, San Marino, Serbia, Siam and Turkey.

"Subjects of Austria, Hungary and Germany should still be classified as alien enemies," says the notice.

CHICAGO GAINS ON NEW YORK GIANTS

Cubs Take Double-Header From Boston, While League Champions Are Losing Close Game to Pittsburgh in the National

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING		
	Won	Lost
Chicago	52	23
New York	45	28
Pittsburgh	37	36
Philadelphia	34	37
Boston	33	42
Cincinnati	31	40
Brooklyn	30	42
St. Louis	29	45

RESULTS THURSDAY
Chicago 4, Boston 2.
Chicago 3, Boston 2.
Pittsburgh 5, New York 4.
Cincinnati 7, Brooklyn 3.
Philadelphia 5, St. Louis 2.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Chicago.
New York at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.

BOSTON, Mass.—The Chicago Cubs now have a margin of 5½ games over the second team in the National League baseball championship standing. This was accomplished by taking both games of a double-header with Boston, Thursday afternoon, the first victory being secured by a score of 4 to 3, and the second, 3 to 2, while Pittsburgh was winning from New York, 5 to 4.

Philadelphia strengthened its hold on a first-division place by winning from St. Louis, 5 to 2, and the other game played was won by Cincinnati from Brooklyn, 7 to 3.

CHICAGO WINS TWICE FROM BOSTON BRAVES
CHICAGO, Ill.—Pitcher Douglas of Chicago won both games of the double bill with Boston, Thursday. He was returned winner in the first by a 4-to-3 score, after the game had gone 10 innings, as the result of the opportune hitting and daring base-running of his teammates. In the second game he kept Boston's hits scattered, and won easily.

A corps of federal agents guarded the gates of the North Side Park during the game, and every attendant of draft age was forced to show his registration card. A number who were without cards were held for investigation. The scores:

FIRST GAME		
	Innings	1
Chicago	0	0
Boston	0	0
Batteries	Tyler, Aldridge, Douglas and Kilfinger; Neff and Henry. Winning pitcher—Douglas.	

SECOND GAME
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 3 6 1
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 7 0
Batteries—Douglas and Kilfinger; Ragan and Henry.

PITTSBURGH WINS GAME FROM GIANTS

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—New York lost to Pittsburgh here Thursday, 5 to 4. Pitcher Mays' single in the ninth sent Mollwitz across the plate with the winning run. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H
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CONFERENCE ON WHEELS TO START

Practical Training of Teachers
in Vocational Agricultural
Schools in Massachusetts to
Begin on July 30

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Massachusetts second "conference on wheels" for the training of teachers of agriculture in vocational agricultural schools and departments in the state is to begin July 30 and continue through Aug. 2. The conference will launch a new system of teacher training and is under the auspices of the State Board of Education, with Rufus W. Stimson, agent of the board for agricultural education, in charge of the conference.

In Massachusetts all teachers of agriculture must be men having successful agricultural experience. To this is added special teacher training. Heretofore this training has been given previous to appointment. The new plan is to train them on the job, in order that the training may be definitely related to the particular conditions the teacher has to meet. Every instructor in the agricultural education service is required to attend a winter conference and a summer conference of about one week each. The December conference is a joint conference of directors and instructors of agriculture, agricultural colleges, research and extension men and agricultural agents. Policies and methods are chiefly discussed. The summer conference discusses the actual application of theories and technicalities to concrete propositions. The conference is "on wheels," a designation evolved last summer, because it is not confined to a school or place, but travels about from one farm to another.

In order to broaden the range of the work these summer conferences are sectional. Last year the conference opened in the northeastern county of Essex and terminated on Cape Cod. The conference this summer will be held with headquarters at the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst and will cover visits to schools and departments in the western and central part of the State. The program is still tentative, but it is planned to devote the forenoon to discussions and visiting departments of the college and give up the afternoon to visiting schools and home projects in Orange, Brimfield, Ashfield, Hadley and Northampton. Aug. 3 may be used for a survey of agricultural conditions in such parts of the four western counties as can be seen from a trip over the Mohawk Trail to North Adams and Williams-town and back by way of Pittsfield and the "Jacob's Ladder" route.

Men on the program of a conference on wheels, scheduled to discuss one or another phase of the equipment, method or results have the advantage of doing their talking at home, not at a distance. Those present see that what these instructors say they are doing they actually are doing. There can be no bluffing at an itinerant conference, where a man's work speaks for itself.

State supervisors of agriculture in Connecticut and Pennsylvania are to be present with their staffs. Mr. Stimson looks upon the "professional improvement required each year of its agricultural instructors by Massachusetts as a challenge intended to bring out the finest qualities of these instructors. In his opinion they are of fundamental importance and swing the individual into the great forward movement for agricultural betterment.

ATTACHMENTS FILED IN INCOME TAX CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Attachments for \$2,000,000 against property owned by William A. English of Boston, and John H. O'Brien of Newton, wool merchants at 275 Congress Street, Boston, were filed on behalf of the United States Government Thursday in both the Middlesex and Suffolk Registry of Deeds. The two men were indicted recently and were held in \$25,000 each on a charge of conspiracy to commit felony by defrauding the United States in income tax returns. It is charged that the men kept two sets of books; one set in which false entries were made and upon which income statements were based and the other set showing the actual transactions of the firm. The writs are returnable Sept. 1 in the United States Court.

FOOD PROSPECTS IN ITALY OUTLINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—A statement has appeared in the press to the effect that the situation of the country with regard to its food supply is improving, thanks to the energetic measures of the government and the cordial help of the Allies. In December, and again in March, there was cause for anxiety, but the conviction now obtains that the crisis is over and that the period between the two harvests will be successfully negotiated, owing to the larger quantities of corn which have reached Italian ports during April and May. The fact remains, however, that the needs of the whole nation will have to be supplied out of the imported corn, the agricultural population having, in a large measure, consumed the stocks of corn which had been left to them with the result that they too will need to be, at least to some extent, supplied from the imported corn. Moreover the consumption of corn is relatively greater during the summer than during the winter months, the peasants engaged in the heavy work of the harvest require more, the army during the summer campaign needs

more, while a whole fresh class has been called to the colors. For these reasons, and also owing to the fact that as the harvest will be requisitioned and there will be a lack of available labor it will be later than usual before its produce will be available for consumption, large imports will still be needed during August and September and there can be no relaxation in the strictness of the food regulations.

All citizens, it is stated, should cooperate with the government in maintaining that war discipline which, although requiring no small sacrifices, has enabled the difficulties of the past months to be overcome. The public is warned against over-optimism with regard to the prospects of the new harvest; it should be remembered, it is said, that optimism concerning the crops of 1917 helped to set up some of the difficulties through which the country has passed. If the united efforts of the women and of those above and below military age have substituted the work of the men in a wonderful way, yet it must not be forgotten that the scarcity of manures and other causes militate against a very large final crop. In fact the public is advised to reserve its judgment and to remember that the government has the whole matter of the food of the people and of the army well in hand.

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES EXEMPT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—It is pointed out that in the recent order of the War Department restricting the sending of parcels to soldiers in France, the restrictions do not apply to newspapers and magazines. These may be mailed, the order states, without any request from the intended recipient and without military approval. Regarding the forwarding of parcels, the order provides that a written request of the soldier, approved by a major or higher commanding officer is necessary.

The object for restricting the sending of parcels is designed to reduce the quantity of unnecessary parcels sent to France, and there shall be no exceptions to the order.

The original order provided that a regiment or higher commander should approve a request. This has been modified so that a major or higher commander may do so. The approval of a company commander is not sufficient.

DIRECTOR OF CHURCH MUSIC INTERNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill.—Hans Merx, director of music for the Roman Catholic churches in the diocese of Chicago until his arrest a short time ago, was taken to Ft. Ogilthorpe, Ga., on Thursday, for internment, along with a number of others.

AN ORDER-IN-COUNCIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau
EDMONTON, Alta.—An order-in-council has been passed under the Alberta Liquor Act prohibiting the sale of any patent or proprietary medicine that has not been formally approved and certified. Druggists and other dealers handling such goods will be held liable under the law. Manufacturers are to submit samples of their preparation, together with the formulae, and tests will be made as to whether the medicines contain sufficient alcohol, and in such form, as to be used for beverage purposes. An advisory council of university analysis has been appointed by the government to conduct the tests, and medicine makers will be expected to apply for approval before selling their goods to the trade.

DEBS HEARING FIXED FOR SEPT. 9

CLEVELAND, O.—Attorney Seymour Stedman of Chicago appeared in Federal Judge Westernhaver's court on Thursday and asked for a postponement of the hearing until Sept. 9 of Eugene V. Debs, under federal indictment containing 10 counts for sedition and violation of the Espionage Law. The court granted the request. Mr. Stedman said that he would be associated in the defense of Mr. Debs with Attorney Morris Hillquit of New York and Joseph W. Sharitz of Dayton. He wished to file a demurrer to the indictment and was allowed until Aug. 5 to do so.

REWRITING HISTORIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau
MONTREAL, Que.—Much success has attended the action of the Fortnightly Club of Montreal, an influential organization, which has appointed a committee to induce the Canadian educational and publishing authorities to join with those of the United States in reexamining all questions on which there have been conflicts between the two countries and have the truth, whatever it might be, embodied in histories which the youth of both countries study. In the Province of Quebec the idea has received indorsement from the Protestant committee of the Department of Public Instruction. In interviews with university professors and authorities on history in Canada and the United States the committee has received great encouragement. It was found that the matter was being taken up in an energetic and whole-hearted way in the United States, where writers and publishers were already working on the lines indicated, that of promoting feelings of amity among the growing children of Great Britain, the United States and Canada.

SIMMONS COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Dean Sarah Louise Arnold of Simmons College, who has been on leave of absence in Washington doing food conservation work, returned yesterday on a trip to the college and addressed the summer students on food conservation.

LIGHTED GAS LAMPS IN DAYTIME COSTLY

Boston Methods Reveal Waste of
Approximately \$30,000 a
Year, According to Estimates
of Investigators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Ten thousand street gas lamps in Boston are allowed to burn anywhere from three and one-half to four hours in broad daylight, according to an estimate of several men who have been investigating the subject. At the present rate the city pays for this gas, 80 cents a thousand cubic feet, the sheer waste would amount to about \$84 a day, or \$30,660 a year. Proper inspection of the gas-lighting system of Boston, it is held, would largely obviate this waste and the consequent unnecessary consumption of a considerable amount of coal.

The present conditions are held to indicate the wisdom of the report of the Finance Commission in 1914 when it earnestly advocated the installation by the city of automatic lighting and extinguishing devices for all of the gas lamps.

Commissioner Sullivan of the department of public works on June 27 addressed a communication to Mayor Peters and the Boston City Council in which he advocated the organization of a force of gas lamp inspectors. The Finance Commission once reported that there is a great waste of gas in Boston, "due to faulty methods of handling the lighting system."

Commissioner Sullivan is aware of the fact that the lamps are not extinguished as they should be and that his proposed force of gas lamp inspectors would examine into the conditions and check the wastage. According to the present lamp-lighting schedule adopted for this State, by the Gas and Electric Light Commission, the lamps should be lighted at 8:15 p. m. and extinguished at 4 in the morning. Men who are interested in the conditions prevailing here know that these scheduled hours are not observed and that the majority of the lamps are burning often after 7 o'clock in the morning.

It is declared that at a time when the Fuel Commission is talking of possibly refusing to allow coal to be burned in dwellings for heating purposes until as late as Dec. 1, the idea of allowing gas lamps to burn for hours at a time all over the city in broad daylight is an open premium placed on wanton waste. Many tons of coal are required to make this gas which is thus allowed to be burning because the city does not compel the gas company to see to it that the lights are extinguished according to state regulations.

Newton has automatic gas-lighting lamps. It is figured that such devices would save the city of Boston a very large sum of money and conserve coal at the same time.

BOSTON SHOE STYLE SHOW NATIONAL DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—National day, with F. R. Maxwell of the Thomas G. Plant Company as the speaker, will close the Boston Shoe Style Show at the Copley-Plaza today. Yesterday was New England day and Hollis W. B. Scates, president of the Massachusetts Retail Shoe Merchants Association, was the speaker.

A meeting was held Thursday forenoon at the Copley-Plaza by the New England shoe merchants and wholesalers to discuss the shortage of rubbers due to war conditions, and estimates are being worked out to show the percentage of orders the rubber companies will be able to fill.

POLICEMAN CHARGED WITH SEDITIOUS TALK

HARTFORD, Conn.—Herman Schuerer, for 20 years a member of the Meriden police force, was brought to trial in the Federal Court today before Judge Harlan B. Hough and a jury, on the charge of having made seditious utterances. Schuerer pleaded not guilty to the accusation, which alleged that he had declared that this country "had no business in the war," that "if we had had a good Ambassador at Berlin we would not now be in the war," and that "you can't trust those senators in Washington." He also declared, it was alleged, that "if the Irish and Germans stuck together they could run the country."

WOMEN ASSIST IN MAKING GAS MASKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HARTFORD, Conn.—Hundreds of society women, housewives and clerks in other establishments are working in three short shifts daily in the United States Rubber Company's plant here to assist in the work of making gas masks for the United States Government, thus relieving the

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labor shortage and aiding the government in procuring this equipment in the shortest possible time.

When the request for help was issued by the head of the company, with a full explanation of the necessity of response in order to fill government orders on time, nearly 1000 women volunteered for service within 48 hours, among them being 600 women and girls connected with insurance companies, who applied for evening work, in addition to hundreds from stores and factories.

The women may be employed all day or, if they desire, may work on any one of the three three-hour shifts, which begin at 8:30 a. m., 2 p. m., and 6:30 p. m.

DELAY IN WOODEN SHIPS ADMITTED

Allegation That Contracts and
Supplies Are Held Back Is
Met by an Official Answer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Differences of opinion have cropped out between the wooden shipbuilders and the Emergency Fleet Corporation. It is the contention of the former that their work is being impeded by the holding back of contracts and supplies, while the corporation contends that the trouble rests with the builders themselves. There is a delegation of the wooden ship men from all over the country at present in the city, and they claim there are scores of vacant shipways in the country, and that for 130 ships launched there have been only 12 or 14 engines and boilers furnished.

Replying to this contention, Howard Conoley, vice-president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation states:

"Although we are far behind in our equipment for wooden ships we are catching up fast, and before long everything will be running smoothly. The wooden shipbuilders are contending that we will not give them contracts. The trouble is, they want to make their own contracts and we are waiting for an equitable agreement. There are not more than 100 wooden hulls in the water, and the only reason engines and boilers have not been furnished is because the builders made independent contracts with manufacturers who were too optimistic. When these contracts were made the manufacturers figured they would be able to keep up a 100 per cent delivery, but they have not been able to make these deliveries."

"We are now arranging a scheme whereby the supplies for wooden ships will be pooled and then shipped to the yards where they are the most needed. This is the same system we are using for steel shipyards and it will work out to a T."

"It is the idea of every one connected with the Emergency Fleet Corporation to keep all ways as full as possible, and this condition will come when we can arrive at a contract that is satisfactory to both the builders and the Fleet Corporation. We are spending the government money, and we do not intend to waste it."

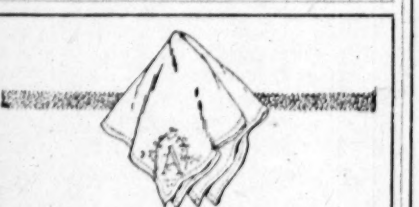
CANADIAN INDIANS REGISTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau
BRANTFORD, Ont.—Six Nations Indians who refused to register under the man and woman power bill, will conduct a registration of their own. The leaders of the tribe will report to the government but not on the forms provided for the registration of all those in Canada. Military service was one of the main reasons for the objection to the previous registration plans on the Brant reserve.

LONDON, Ont.—No trouble was experienced in the registration of the 1,500 odd Indian residents of Middlesex County. The authorities placated the Indians on the Oneida reserve by conducting a special registration in the reserve "Long House" and every member of the tribe has now his registration certificate.

PENSION WRIT IS DENIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Noah D. Tribou, who recently retired as janitor of a Brockton school after 40 years' service, has been denied his petition for a writ of mandamus to compel the School Committee to pay him \$775 pension or one-half p. Judge Loring gave his decision on the ground that Tribou had shared his compensation with a helper for the last seven years and for that reason was not a "laborer" under the Pension Law of 1915. Tribou will appeal the case to the full bench.



SEMI-ANNUAL SALE

72,000
Handkerchiefs

Starts Tuesday, July 16th

An occasion that needs no comment—prices mean about one-half saved.
Women's linen and cotton handkerchiefs, 50 and 70.
Women's all linen handkerchiefs, 100, 12½, 150, 180 and 250.
Men's all linen and Irish lawn handkerchiefs, 12½, 150, 180 and 250.
Great special purchase—Some are slightly imperfect.

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FARMERS AGAIN PROVE PATRIOTISM

Clarence Ousley, Commenting on
Great Cereal Yield in United
States, Tells of Success in
Meeting Nation's War Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"The farmer has done more than any one else to win the war, when his difficulties are taken into consideration," said Clarence Ousley, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, on Thursday, speaking of the returns just received of the acreage and production of the principal cereals for the years 1917 and 1918.

"Here is what the farmer has done, badly stated in figures, which do not account for the tremendous effort, the self-sacrifice and the grim determination that he has put into it," said Mr. Ousley. "In 1917, just after war was declared, the farmers of the country increased their acreage over that of the year before by 23,000,000 and that was after all their plans had been made and in spite of unfavorable weather and other untoward circumstances. They increased the yield over 1916 by 1,000,000,000 bushels."

"The acreage planted in wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye and rice this year amounted to 232,854,300, a gain of 9,885,200 over the big acreage of 1917, and in wheat the gain was 13,000,000, although the farmer, even at present prices, does not make as much money out of wheat as he does out of rye and barley."

"The estimated production this year, with the winter wheat practically all harvested is 5,842,172,000 bushels for the leading cereals, a gain of 39,166,000 bushels over last year. The gain in wheat production is estimated at 240,000,000 bushels. When the farmer planted his wheat and other grains he did not know how he was going to get them harvested, for the labor outlook was bad. The Department of Agriculture entered upon a campaign, in which The Christian Science Monitor helped us, to help the farmer to get in a record crop, and this is the best we have had for five years. Our efforts to induce the city men to help the farmers had to be supplemented by efforts to get the farmer to accept the 'town dude,' but it has worked out well and there have been even organized twilight squads, leaving the towns at 4 or 5 o'clock and working until 9 in the evening—a half day. Sometimes these men are termed 'shock troops.'"

"The white potato yield is forecast at 405,000,000 bushels, which is 38,000,000 less than last year's crop, which, owing to transportation and other difficulties, was not utilized. Four hundred million bushels is enough to feed all the people. On the other hand, the sweet potato yield is about 5,000,000 bushels in excess of that of last year."

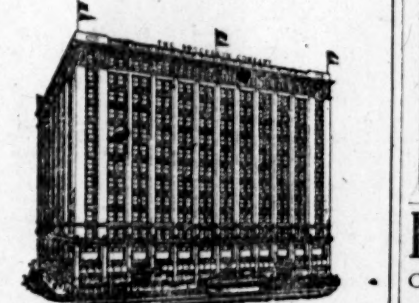
"The danger in increasing cotton acreage always is that the farmers may neglect other crops in doing it, but this year, while the increase is 6.2 per cent, the acreage of food and feed crops has been well maintained by the farmers all through the cotton belt."

C. W. BRYAN OPPOSES NEBRASKA GOVERNOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—Charles W. Bryan, former Mayor and a brother of W. J. Bryan, has filed as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, and will contest with Governor Neville, who is a candidate for re-election. Mr. Bryan is making his fight against the Governor on two issues, one that he blocked the ratification of the

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National Prohibition Amendment at the special session of the Legislature, and the other that he has taken no steps at any time to coordinate the forces of the state government to aid the National Government in stopping bootlegging. The dry plank in Mr. Bryan's platform is as follows: "Immediate war prohibition and ratification of the national prohibition constitutional amendment, and equal suffrage—state and national. The women and children of Nebraska are making a sacrifice in the use of grain and other foodstuffs, and no true patriot will support the efforts to defend the liquor men in Illinois, Missouri and other states in their use of Nebraska grain and foodstuffs for the manufacture of booze."

CANDIDATES ARE CIRCULATING PAPERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Every day sees more nomination papers put into circulation in Massachusetts by candidates for political office this fall. Congressman Allen T. Treadway of Stockbridge has just put his papers into circulation in the western part of the state for re-election in the First Congressional District. He is not expected to have any opposition for the Republican nomination.

Papers also have just been put into circulation for Joseph B. Ely of Westfield, who seeks the Democratic nomination for Governor. He has not formally announced his candidacy.

Francis J. Horgan is seeking the Democratic nomination for Congress in the eleventh Massachusetts district. He was defeated by Congressman George Holden Tinkham in 1916, after carrying the controversy to Congress.

Papers are now in circulation in all parts of the state for Representative J. Weston Allen, of Newton, who seeks the Republican nomination for Attorney-General, in opposition to Attorney-General Henry C. Atwill, of Lynn.

LOYAL ORANGE PICNIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The annual picnic and field day of the Loyal Orange Institution is being held today at Pinehurst Park, Billerica, for the celebration of the two hundred and twenty-eighth anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne.

LESS SPENDING FOR TRAVEL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The American people are spending slightly more for amusements but less for travel as the war progresses. This is revealed in a comparison of the May receipts of taxes collected by the Internal Revenue Bureau, which were made public today, with the receipts for previous months.

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CLEVELAND

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The Corset Shop

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all manner of corsets, for all
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GERMAN EVANGELICAL PASTOR ARRESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau
CLEVELAND, O.—The Rev. W. A. Werth, pastor of the Winesberg, Holmes County, German Evangelical Church, was arrested recently in that town on a warrant issued by the federal authorities in this city, following his indictment by the federal grand jury on four counts charging him with making false reports to promote the success of the enemy, uttering false statements, with intent to interfere with operation and success of the military and naval service of the United States, attempting to incite disloyalty, and attempting to obstruct the recruiting and enlistment service of the United States.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

The Bedroom

(This is the fourth of a series of articles which will deal with the decorating and furnishing of the various rooms of the modern house. Other articles have appeared on June 21, June 28 and July 5.)

The bedroom, if it be one's own and exclusive possession, may be much an expression of personal and individual taste. However, there are a few general rules whose observation usually produces a more permanently pleasing result, and, if the room is to be furnished as a guest room, or one of the family rooms not for one's own personal use, more scrupulous respect must be paid to these rules. Primarily, the bedroom is a room in which to rest and dress, and approaches its ideal as it embodies quiet cheerfulness, immaculate order, convenient equipment and a pervading feeling of serenity.

In the achievement of this effect, it is almost without exception best to choose furniture of slender proportions. Massive furniture in the bedroom is somber, oppressive, and likely to give the room a forbidding aspect, quite out of keeping with its intimate offices. The ambitious attempt of a few wealthy people to model their sleeping rooms after royal state chambers is sometimes productive of a befuddled magnificence which is truly imposing. But these rooms constitute a warning against another error for the person in average circumstances. Most of us have no desire to be either magnificent or imposing in our bedrooms, and the pretentious splendor of frilled draperies and ornate furniture is decidedly out of place. Simple furniture, simple hangings and only such appointments as actually serve a purpose beyond mere adornment should have a place in the bedroom, if it is to be as reposeful as it should be.

The dreadful day of the mournful old black walnut "bedroom sets" has passed, and the subsequent reaction to the somewhat frivolous fashion of bird's-eye maple, yellow birch and a characterless kind of white painted furniture has also almost spent itself. At the present time, there are numberless attractive matched bedroom suites to choose from, varying from the gray informality of bright floral decorations to the staid dignity of tall Colonial four-posters. Entire suites of bedroom furniture comprise a large number of pieces, all of them useful and delightful to possess if the size of the room will accommodate twin beds with a night table between, or, possibly, two night stands, one at the side of either bed, a large dresser, a dressing table with triple mirrors and a bench or low-backed chair to go with it, a chiffonier so that one may be recklessly extravagant of drawer space, a table desk also provided with a chair of its own, a low slipper chair, and in some cases, besides all these, an extra table for incidental uses. Occasionally the suite includes even a day bed, but this is a luxury attendant on the most expensive suites, and is usually better purchased as a separate piece, if desired.

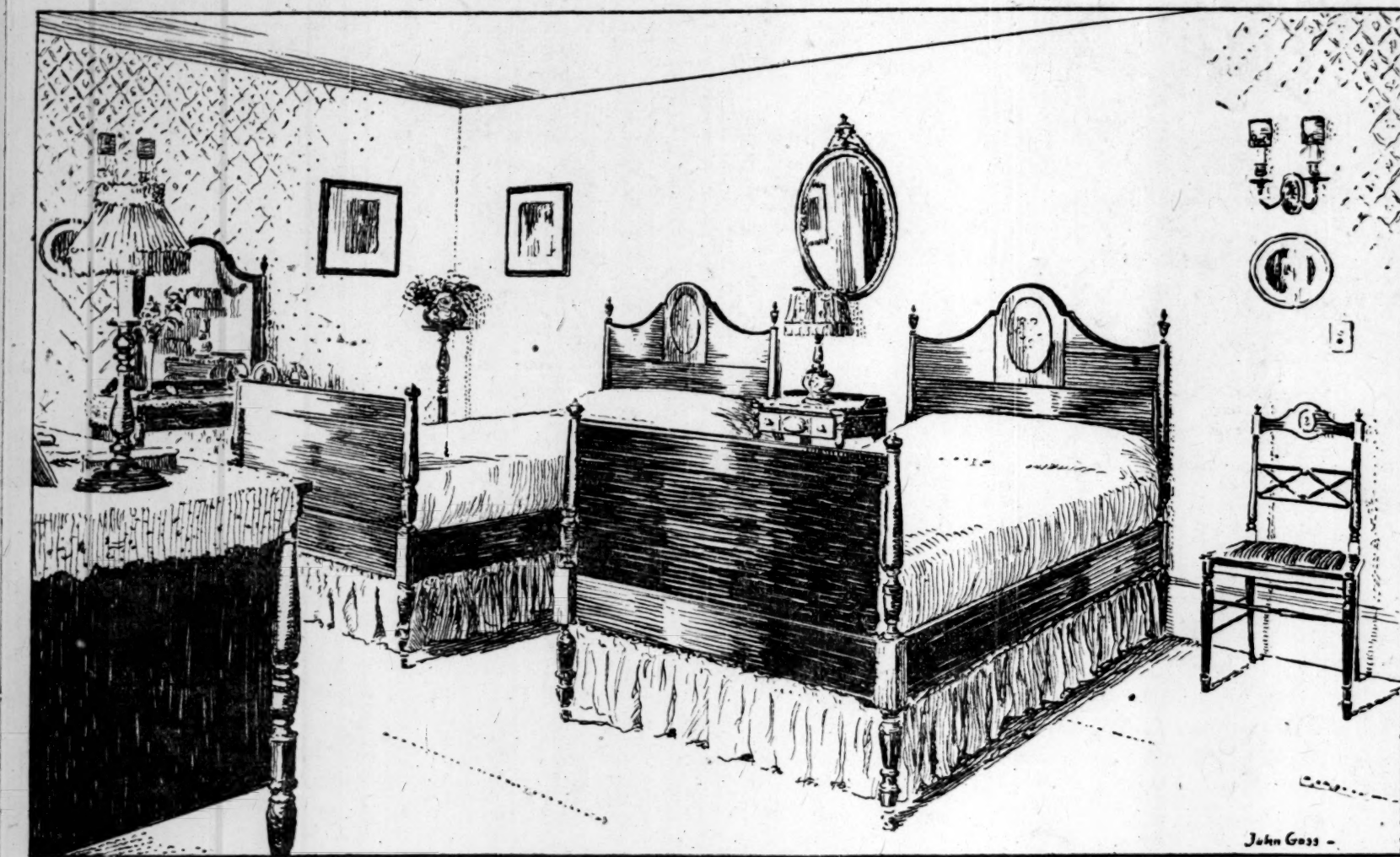
It is quite evident that only the exceptionally large bedroom will have space to accommodate so much furniture. For the smaller bedroom, which must achieve convenience in more limited quarters, there are ingenious combinations which serve the functions of several pieces of furniture in one. The vanity dresser is one of the most useful of these. It has a long central mirror which makes a cheval glass unnecessary, pivoted side mirrors which take the place of the winging mirrors of the dressing or toilet table, and a number of deep drawers.

When such matched pieces of the suite as can be accommodated have been placed, there will always be room and need, too, for a number of smaller incidental pieces. It is in the choice of these pieces, and in the other smaller appointments, that one's own preferences play their largest part. A bed, a dresser and some sort of provision for additional drawer space are necessary in any bedroom. Aside from these essentials, the appointments are largely dictated by the personal habits, needs and tastes which are to make your bedroom, in a greater degree than any other room in the house, different from your neighbor's, and a real expression of yourself.

A chest at the foot of the bed is always useful. Its character, of course, will be determined by the other furniture. There are a number of beautiful mahogany chests, some with one or more drawers at the bottom, which are lined with red cedar, and are much to be preferred to the old-fashioned cedar chest, whose harsh red coloring and ostentatious brass work could harmonize with no known sort of bedroom furniture. If the bedroom is furnished with informal painted pieces, a hinged box, slightly padded and covered with chintz or cretonne to match the hangings, may be acceptable.

A shoe cabinet, unless one is so unusually fortunate as to possess special shelves or drawers in a large closet, will be a welcome addition to the average bedroom. There are several styles, one of the most attractive being in appearance not unlike a small sewing cabinet. Not only will the shoe cabinet dispense with disorder in the bedroom, but the footwear itself will benefit from being kept in orderly fashion and out of the dust. This is a consideration in these days of costly shoes. One shelf is usually lined for the protection of delicately colored evening slippers, and somewhere in the cabinet provision is made for brushes, bottles of shoe dressing or cleaner, and polishing cloths.

If the room is being furnished for a man, few pieces of furniture will be more appreciated than the chiffonier, which, by the way, is often especially attractive in appearance. In most cases, there is one or more drawers at



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Simplicity and order are admirable qualities to achieve in furnishing the bedroom in good taste

the bottom, and in the upper portion a number of sliding trays of varying depths running the full width of the chiffonier, in addition to a fascinating variety of small tills and trays and boxes planned to receive ties, handkerchiefs and all manner of small articles of wearing apparel, even down to a tiny receptacle for collar buttons. Although designed primarily for the man, whose needs in the realm of bedroom furniture have been quite unjustly overlooked, the chiffonier will commend itself in a score of ways to the feminine mind, which will immediately grasp the possibilities in the long shallow trays for keeping newly laundered blouses in their pristine freshness, until ready to be worn.

The slipper chair, provided in the ordinary bedroom suite, is most often a fragile affair on rockers, neither comfortable to sit in nor good to look upon. A preferable choice is the small upholstered chair with a low seat, which serves infinitely more purposes than its name implies. If the seat is reasonably deep and the back pitched at a comfortable angle, such a chair, beside a low table with a shaded lamp, will be found just right for the luxurious half-hours of solitude and a good book.

It is a mistake to confine the bedroom chairs to the one or two straight-backed ones needed for dressing table or desk. Two or three easy chairs add immensely both to the liveliness and the inviting air of the bedroom, robbing it of a little tendency it sometimes has toward austerity. Small, upholstered chairs are always good, though care must be exercised to exclude anything with the least tendency toward heaviness; and the upholstery should be light and cheerful in pattern and color. Wilton chairs, not infrequently, are the happiest of all possible choices, because they are never cumbersome, and yet are suggestive of real relaxation and comfort. The color note may be introduced in their seat cushions and back pads, and should harmonize with the window hangings or match them.

The attractive painted suites in the "peasant" manner are conducive to an especially cheerful atmosphere, and their colored decorations are done in a quaint fashion that may set the keynote for the entire apartment. Ivory enamel or a soft shade of silvery gray is pleasant in a room which is to be essentially feminine, for it is both restful and in keeping with the dainty appointments which will characterize such a room. Oak is rarely a good choice; its vigorous quality and deep color may be splendid in library or hall, but so intimate a room as the bedroom requires something of less aggressiveness and greater delicacy. The rather startling black bedroom suites which have been popular of late, with bright or subdued decorations in color, are amusing if one need not live with them indefinitely; or they offer possibilities for the guest room. There are, also, some really lovely suites in dull ground colors, with Chinese or Japanese designs so subdued that one could not conceivably tire of them. But these are only to be considered if one can have the very best, and the best in this case is expensive.

It is, perhaps, not unsafe to say that there is no choice so uniformly and so permanently satisfying as mahogany, which finds a congenial setting in the simplest or the most elaborate of rooms, and is suitable all the way up the scale from the young girl's first modest little "room of her own" to the master's bedroom in the great house. In this category, of course, comes the four-poster and with it many delightful things of Colonial lineage. If one is to be very Colonial, indeed, the bed will have a ruffled valance, or perhaps a hand-woven spread of blue and white, and the tall posts will support a muslin tester. The lower-posted beds, however, are just as attractive, and, in a small room, much to be preferred.

If the Colonial bedroom is to be furnished with antiques, or even with odd articles in modern adaptation, there are many interesting possibilities in lieu of a full quota of matched pieces. The little lowboy of Queen

Anne or William and Mary origin, which has been suggested for the hall, the living room and the dining room, will be found quite as acceptable in the bedroom. Indeed, it was here that, originally, it most often found a place, for the lowboy was the Colonial dame's dressing table. The quaint little dressing mirrors, swung in a frame with tiny drawers for trinkets beneath, set atop the lowboy, will transform it into an entirely serviceable dressing table. Chests of drawers of many types are to be found which will be suitable with the four-poster bed; and, if the room is fairly large, a highboy, preferably one of William and Mary design, with flat top, will serve the purpose and lend an air of unusual distinction besides.

Sometimes an Empire dresser or bureau, or perhaps a little sewing table, with drawers, particularly if the pieces are antiques, will be a pleasant variation from the type of furniture more often used in conjunction with the four-poster. The Empire beds, with curving, rolled-over head and footboards of about equal height, are also interesting and quite unusual.

With mahogany, a plain two-toned blue rug and chintz hangings, with touches of cream and buff and a very little soft red or rose, is delightful. The curtains may also be of old blue, though the chintz, as always, is an aid toward cheerfulness. Simple curtains, next the glass, made from muslin or marquisette, should always be used in the bedroom. Whatever hangings are chosen, one essential is that they be light, both actually and in effect, and easily taken down for shaking or cleaning. Dust or dirt in a bedroom is unforgivable. Braided rag rugs with a four-poster bed are pleasantly reminiscent of early American fashions.

Old rose hangings, or flowered draperies whose predominant color is rose, are pleasant with gray enamel, while white or ivory enameled furniture makes no demands about the color of supplementary furnishings, except that they be dainty and cheerful—blue or old rose are always good. In general, it is safe to choose for the predominant tone some color which you feel sure harmonizes with the furniture, and then relieve it only with touches of one or two other colors.

Keeping One's Supplies in Good Condition

The housekeeper of today is being urged to save fats such as butter, lard, oils, in order to help conserve the supply for the army overseas. This means not only reducing lavishness in their use to careful measuring and computing of what is necessary, but it means taking care that the supply on hand be not allowed to spoil by becoming rancid. This is sometimes a rather difficult task during the hot months of the summer, but, if the housekeeper knows the simple factors which tend to produce rancidity, she can guard against them.

The condition known as rancidity is said to be caused by the contact of the fat with the air. After this is once started, if the fat is further exposed to light, heat, presence of moisture or contact with certain metals, the rancidity progresses very rapidly and waste ensues. Knowing this, the wise housekeeper will keep her supply of fats in glass or earthenware containers, closed to the air and, as far as possible, in a cool, dry, dark place.

It is always easy to detect rancidity by the unpleasant odor, and strong taste of the fat in the last stages, and the chemists have tests which detect it earlier. As unscrupulous manufacturers sometimes mix fresh fats with rancid ones, it is an excellent thing for the housekeeper who uses large quantities of fats to know how to detect rancidity in the earliest stages, in order that the product may be used at once, before it has a chance really to spoil. The American Chemical Society advocates as satisfactory the

following test: shake the fat with strong hydrochloric acid and a 1 per cent solution of phloroglucin in ether, and a red or pink color will appear.

Monotony, and a mixture of many colors in about equal parts, are equally to be shunned. It is an almost unvarying rule that the walls of the bedroom should be light, and, if papered, either plain or of a very inconspicuous pattern. A two-toned French stripe in gray is pleasant with the light-colored enameled furniture, or a self-tone figured paper in pale rose or blue. Insistent pattern or color lessens the apparent size of the room and destroys its sense of quiet and repose.

Rugs are best selected in small sizes and placed beside the bed, before the fireplace and in other parts of the room where they are needed, for they will require a thorough cleaning every week, and must be readily taken up.

Arrangement in the bedroom should be dictated solely by personal habits and requirements, though, apparently, in many bedrooms the convenience of the occupant is the last thing thought about. A reading light by the bed is a boon to guests and will be found a delightful luxury by anyone. In the guest room, make sure there are a few really readable books, varied enough to suit differing tastes. Family possessions should not be allowed to overflow into this room, to be hastily removed when the unexpected guest arrives, nor are family photographs in place here. The only room in the house where family photographs are really suitable is in one's own bedroom, and even there the taste for them should not be indulged to the extent of littering every available surface.

Overcrowding is a mistake in any room, but in the bedroom it is little short of fatal to any sense of serenity. A few good, small pictures, a few photographs which one really cherishes, and for the rest only such toilet accessories and minor appointments as are actually useful. The cluttered array of tarnished silver and unpolished glass, that crowds and jostles on some dresser tops, can only be ascribed to the collecting and hoarding instinct from which we are all of us striving to be free.

One essential for comfort and convenience, which is overlooked in far too many bedrooms, is the shaded droplight over the bureau and dressing table. It should be adjustable, so that its illumination can be turned in

any desired direction. For daytime purposes, the dresser or dressing table, both if possible, should be placed so that the mirrors receive a good, natural light.

A last word in regard to the guest room, which, in its appointments, is so important in making the chance visitor sensible of a spirit of hospitality and welcome. One's own room may be as "personal" as one pleases. But be sure that you limit this expression of self to your own domain. The guest room can reflect only general good taste, and, properly furnished, may prove an often-present and happy recollection to those who have been made welcome beneath your roof.

Maize Flake Rissoles

Place 2 cups maize flakes in a basin, with 1 tablespoon chopped parsley, mint and onion, and plenty of boiling water to cover, and let stand for 10 minutes. Cover the basin and leave standing for 1/2 hour or more, when they should have absorbed all the water. Mix in about an equal amount of mashed potato, and enough flour to bind stiffly; form into rissoles and fry quickly. Serve with parsley sauce.

A Treasure Bag

A little traveling bag which has been on a long, long journey has recently returned to the United States, filled to the brim with the grateful appreciation of the woman for whom it was made. Never did a bag hold so much in such small compass, she declares, and never did one give greater service and convenience.

This bag is made out of blue and white material, because blue is especially favored by its owner. A piece of blue and white flowered ribbon, half a yard in length and six inches wide, a bit of the same ribbon three and a half inches square, a bit of white satin ribbon of the same dimensions, a piece of white satin ribbon half a yard in length and two inches wide, a yard and a half of white silk cord, some white embroidery silk and a cardboard circle three inches in diameter, are all that is required for the manufacture of the bag itself.

The cardboard circle is covered on one side with the small piece of blue and white ribbon, and on the other with the white ribbon, the whole whipped neatly together with white sewing silk. This forms the bottom of the bag, with the blue and white ribbon on the outside and the white on the inside. To it is filled the half-yard length of blue and white flowered ribbon. At the top a half-inch heading is turned down and featherstitched along the outside of the bag, with the white silk. Through this is drawn the white silk cord. The ends are cut and knotted and the outside of the bag is then finished. The white satin ribbon is hemmed neatly together and whipped along its lower edge to the inside of the bag, just above the cardboard bottom. Featherstitching of the white silk, on the outside of the bag, divides the white satin ribbon into 10 neat little compartments, each with its pocket top left open. Four loops are made on the white satin bottom of the bag and the construction is then finished.

Then comes the stocking of it, and in that the maker of this little bag showed the ingenuity which brought

forth the praise of the one to whom it was given. A tiny orange ball of wax was swung by a wee bit of blue ribbon, just beneath the top of one side of the bag. Opposite it was swung, also on the inside of the bag, a wee little blue emery. Through the loops on the bottom of the bag were stuck a tiny scissors and an ivory bodkin.

In the little pockets were slipped a tiny tape measure in a gilt case, a little bit of cardboard wound with black darning silk and one with white darning silk, a strip of safety pins, one of common pins, a strip of white hooks and eyes and one of black ones, white snaps and some black ones, a card of white pearl buttons, some tiny creels of white and black cotton and silk, an ivory thimble and a paper of needles of assorted sizes. Two darning needles were stuck through the inside of the bottom of the bag, and the outside was adorned with a row of black and white headed pins of different sizes. Even when the recipient added various other trifles to the bag, in the way of bolts of lingerie ribbon and colored silks, it lay almost as flat as a handkerchief, took up practically no more space and added no appreciable weight to the luggage.

In view of which, the owner declared that she felt quite justified in calling it by the name so popular among small girls at the present moment, a treasure bag.

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Concerning Old Hats

When hats that are otherwise in good condition become frayed or chipped on the edges, a good remedy has been found which has a pleasing effect; this consists in taking the left-over strands of wool from any sweaters that have been knitted at home and, with a coarse darning needle, stitching a border of irregular design, such as scallops or maple leaves, around the rim until the broken edges are all covered over. Before doing the embroidery, however, strong thread should be used to reinforce as well as possible the fraying places. One last summer's hat that was renewed in this way and made to serve for at least one more season was a black straw of the kind known as "Windshower," with a peacock feather design around the crown, done in turquoise baby-ribbon. When the wire that gave the brim its firm edge was discovered to have poked a large hole in one side, some turquoise wool of a fluffy texture was used for a border, in a solid leaf-shaped pattern on the rim. It was done in over-and-over stitch, alternately tapering to a narrow scallop at the outside edge, and lengthening to a deep line every three inches or so at the point of each leaf in the pattern.

When hats are some years old and hopelessly out-of-date (and is there any article of attire that has quite so ludicrous an effect as an antiquated style of headgear?) it is remarkable what lovely hanging baskets can be made of them, for vases of cut flowers

or for potted plants, according to the strength of the weave and the manner in which it is hung. Hats put to this use would need to be of soft, flexible straws like milanese or leghorn, though they may be rough or smooth, straight or scalloped at the edge. By dampening the crown, and stretching it downward by means of a heavy weight inside, the shape may be improved and altered in such a way as to remove all resemblance to a hat; and the brim may be ironed or stretched into a wavy line very easily, by wetting and pressing it with the point of a flatiron, or by using a regular curling iron on the edge.

Some fern baskets made in this way, that were seen recently at a cottage in the mountains, were hung with heavy ribbon of colors harmonizing with the straw, and were decorated around the crown with bits of bright wool embroidery and tassels of wool, hung at each side from the rim, at the place where the ribbon was sewn on. Another hat basket was a lovely acorn-shaped straw of hemp color, hung with braided hempen rope, and decorated in gay colors with thick dabs of oil paint in conventional floral designs. A large Chinese rice gatherer's hat was hung by its two deep loops of pliable straw, on the porch, to hold a shallow bowl of growing maidenhair ferns; other Chinese straw hats of the usual shapes make dainty hanging baskets, and add a pleasing touch to interior as well as to porch decoration.

Bringing Back the Ruffles of Long Ago

Ruffles have always been beloved by makers of feminine fashions, although many a time, for one reason or another, they have been denied a part in the wardrobe of the day. This summer they are making a lively effort to come back, along with the fichus and other graceful accessories of dress. Examining some of the styles now being exhibited, one has visions of the return to favor of those fluffy muslin dresses of old, with ruffles extending around and around from hem to waist, and then finishing off the sleeves and fichu.

In these busy days, however, few women feel like spending the time on making and affixing so much ruffling. However, she who makes her clothes at home, or has them made by the family dressmaker outside, may easily have one or more of those dainty ruffled garments, if she chooses, for she may buy in the shops deep flouncing already ruffled, ready to be made up in the shortest possible time. It comes in lovely colors, a delicate shell pink, a soft light blue and daffodil yellow, as well as in white, also, probably, in lavender. Sometimes the flouncing is almost covered with plain ruffling then again it has narrower ruffles with clusters of little tucks in between. Then, too, for any who may

not want ruffles, the same sort of flouncing comes in tucks, graduating from narrow ones around the waist and hips to deep ones at the bottom of the skirt.

Many attractive summer gowns are shown made of such flouncing which, as it can be manufactured rapidly by machinery and made exceedingly attractive, is indeed a help to the woman who would be well and daintily clothed, with the least expenditure of time and labor.



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STORY OF GERMAN THRUST TO MARNE

Superiority of Numbers Fails to Separate the Allied Armies in Repeated Drives

By The Christian Science Monitor special military correspondent

LONDON, England, (June 8)—The German offensive which struck at the Aisne front between Soissons and Rheims on May 27, continued the thrust in a southerly direction to May 31, when the Marne was reached between Château Thierry and Dormans. On June 1 the enemy struck at the French salient between Soissons and the Oise, i. e., increasing the front of his operations to the northward by about 20 miles, and succeeded by the great weight thrown into the attack in forcing the French back and flattening out the salient into a nearly direct line between Soissons and Noyon.

Unsuccessful in attempts at forcing the crossing of the Marne, or perhaps content to leave it, he greatly strengthened his attacks on the western side of the salient he had created, i. e., between Soissons and Château Thierry on the Marne, more directly thrusting at Paris, and also, no doubt, aiming at the separation of the allied armies between the Seine and the Somme. The French resisted and counter-attacked with the greatest vigor and though the Germans made some little progress they were practically contained on Monday, June 3.

The extremely violent effort of the German High Command which opened with a very rapid advance, owing to the enormous numbers concentrated and which succeeded in crushing back the comparatively thin allied line, gradually slackened in speed and was finally held up when the allied reinforcements arrived in sufficient numbers and joined in the battle.

The primary object of the German strategy, as in all military strategy, is to beat the opposing armies thoroughly and quickly before the full strength of America can enter the field. A decisive defeat the Germans have never yet succeeded in bringing off. Even in the early days of the war, when they overwhelmed the small British expeditionary army and compelled it to retire night and day, it was only to find that it was by no means crushed, but on the contrary, in conjunction with its steadfast ally, able to hit back and to hit hard. In the last two offensives thanks to heavy reinforcements from the Russian front the Germans have been able to attack with great superiority of numbers and have made undesirable gains in ground, but have entirely failed in either inflicting a crushing defeat on the allied armies, in separating them, or weakening their morale; on the contrary they have strengthened the last, for French, Americans and British are all learning to know, appreciate and trust each other more and more.

The central position enjoyed by the Germans enabled them to bring off this latest offensive on the portion of their front which faces south. As has been seen when it reached the Marne, the attack turned west threatening Paris between the Oise and the Marne, also threatening Beauvais, and if successful, Amiens from the south, with the idea probably of continuing the advance between the Seine and the Somme to the coast. Their position also would enable them to change or modify their attack, swinging back direct on to Amiens or again to make the more northern push for Calais on the Ypres-La Bassée front.

The battle line on May 2 ran more or less south from Nieuport to Montdidier, with a bulge eastward at Ypres westward from Hazebrouck, and westward again from Arras to Montdidier, where it bends sharply east through Noyon and Rheims to Verdun. Inside this angle, say in the triangle formed by Cambrai, St. Quentin, and Landre-ecles, well served with railways, the Germans could make reserves which could be turned at short notice against the Soissons-Rheims front, as was done, or equally well against Amiens, Arras, or further north against Ypres. To meet these attacks, until such time as the arrival of the American armies in their full strength gives a preponderance of numbers, the allied commander has a greater distance to move his reinforcements, so that the enemy has both time and distance in his favor. In spite of these advantages and the elation gained in the preliminary successes over the weaker forces opposed to them, on the Amiens front, Ypres and in this last offensive, once the allied reserves got into the battle in sufficient numbers they stemmed and hurled back the Germans who also, in each case, suffered tremendous losses.

Given that the Allies succeed in holding the Germans more or less to their present gains until the American armies take the field in great strength, the bulging salients at Montdidier and Château Thierry may prove a source of grave danger to the German armies and impel a more rapid and drastic straightening of their line than when Hindenburg retired on the Arras-Soissons front.

MOVEMENTS OF ITALIAN PARTIES

Rome, Italy.—The controversy within the ranks of the official Socialist Party, aroused during the last parliamentary session by the action of the Socialist parliamentary group, in collaborating with the Giolittians in the election of members of the commission of inquiry into the silk waste scandal, has not yet come to an end. The dispute has occurred between the "extremist" section of the party, which considers that there should be no compromise with the "bourgeoisie," among these being numbered Serrati, the editor of the *Avanti!*, now under arrest on the charge of responsibility in connection with the Turin riots,

and the other section, which includes Treves, Turati, Modigliani, and Cicotti, the *Avanti!*'s Rome correspondent, who favor a measure of collaboration in certain circumstances.

A series of articles, of which it is surmised the author is the editor himself, Senator Fraseati, has been appearing contemporaneously in the *Stampa* pointing out that the official Socialists are logically impelled toward collaboration with the Giolittians. A certain amount of undisciplined collaboration between the official Socialists and the Giolittians would hardly be a new occurrence. During the Libyan war, which incurred the disapproval of many people of democratic views, little protest came from the leaders of the official Socialist Party, and it was in the year 1911 that Giolitti introduced a measure of universal suffrage.

An article appearing in the *Avanti!* in favor of the anti-collaborationist point of view states that: "No organization of the Socialist movement ought to neglect any of the great national and international questions which are being agitated with regard to the war. But they ought to distinguish between bourgeois solutions and Socialist solutions, and their activity can only take the form of continuous criticism of bourgeois illusions and an increasingly bitter class war. . . . We are convinced that in Parliament all the arguments of the day can be handled so realistically without making any concessions to the adversary, without undertaking any of the wished-for collaboration. The Socialist Party can and must have its own way of thinking in contradistinction to the bourgeois way of thinking; and we are convinced, moreover, that if a better government were possible, a government which would make an early and lasting peace, the sooner such a government came into being the more unshakably united and firmly devoted to its own class war tactics would the Socialist Party remain."

Meanwhile Claudio Treves, writing in the *Critica Sociale* in favor of the "collaborationist" section, says: "The class struggle admits of everything that serves the proletariat and harms the evilly ruling classes. The only thing to be considered is whether the movement which they intend to follow will realize that object, and realize it more promptly and more surely than a movement of another sort, without parliamentary agreements. Marx and the class war leave us entirely free to examine this problem."

U-BOAT WARFARE IN AMERICAN WATERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Maj. George Haven Putnam was the chief guest at a luncheon given at the Savoy Hotel by about 70 members of the Publishers Association of Great Britain and Ireland. General Biddle, in command of the United States troops in Great Britain, and Lord Charnwood, were also among the guests. The members of the Publishers Association present included: Mr. William Meredith, president of the association, who was in the chair; Sir Frederick Macmillan, Mr. C. J. Longman, Mr. John Murray, Mr. William Heinemann, Mr. Edward Bell, Sir Home Gordon, Sir Frank Newnes, and Mr. Blackwood.

General Biddle, in replying to the toast of the President of the United States, proposed by Lord Charnwood, spoke of the great work of President Wilson. At the outbreak of the war, he said, the American Army had numbered only about 100,000 men in all. The American Army had already given the Germans a taste of its quality, and if necessary their country would put 1,000,000 men into the field.

Mr. Meredith, in proposing a toast to Major Putnam, said that he had come over, not as he had done some 50 times before the war, on the business of his great publishing house, but to tell them why America had joined the Allies, and what she was doing and would do.

Major Putnam in reply said that one of the hopes of his life had been to see a close union between the two great branches of the English-speaking race. That hope was already being realized. It was one of the great and good things they already owed to the war. They had all seen in the morning papers that Germany was carrying her ruthless U-boat warfare into American waters, sinking ships and sowing mines on the American coast. "Curious people, the Germans," he remarked. If there was one thing that the Germans could do to unite the United States more firmly against them, to intensify the determination to spare no sacrifice in disputing and defeating German aspirations to world dominion, this extension of their ruthlessness to the shores of America was that one thing.

Major Putnam was presented with an illuminated parchment souvenir of the occasion, signed by all those present.

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—Practically every public school teacher in the province has taken the oath of allegiance called for under a recent order in council. A large number of the teachers are citizens of other countries and they were attested by an oath which calls for loyalty to Great Britain, Canada, and their institutions without disqualifying them from their citizenship rights in their respective countries.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Robert Maxwell Dennistoun of Winnipeg, Man., who has just been appointed Judge of the Court of Appeal for Manitoba, is a native of Ontario. He was educated at Queen's University, and called to the bar in 1888, settling in Peterboro, his native town. For a time he was an educator and connected with Trinity College School, Port Hope, Ont. In 1907 he migrated to Manitoba, and soon attained a distinctive position at the bar of that province which was proved by his appointments as councillor of the Manitoba Bar Association, and as lecturer before the Provincial Law Society. His interest in military matters always has been keen.

James S. Harlan of the Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States, at the request of Mr. McAdoo, Director-General of Railroads, has investigated and reported upon the conditions in New York City which make for congestion of freight, slowness in delivery, and large losses to all concerned, especially the national government. On the basis of this report, it is believed the entire system of drayage will be centralized and supervised. Commissioner Harlan is the son of former Justice J. M. Harlan of the United States Supreme Court and continues some of the traditions of that great jurist for positiveness of character and progressiveness of attitude. He graduated from Princeton University in 1883, studied law in the office of Melville W. Fuller, who afterward was to be Chief-Justice of the United States, and began to practice his profession in the city of Chicago. There he threw himself into civic duties, entered politics, and had a career that for a time attracted national attention. He entered the government service as Attorney-General for the Insular Government of Porto Rico and later was placed on the commission where he now serves.

Sir Herbert Cecil Soley, K. C. M. G., who is connected with the work of recruiting Basutos for the British national service, recently visited the camps of the South African Native Labor Contingent in France, and seems to have formed a very favorable impression of the work carried out by the natives. Sir Herbert has had a long-standing connection with Basutoland, where he occupied the position of Resident Commissioner for some 16 years, retiring two years ago. Sir Herbert was born in India, but began his business life in London as a bank clerk. Two years later, however, he joined the Cape Mounted Riflemen, with whom he served for four years. In the Basuto War he was a captain in the Native Contingent. His long connection with Basutoland commenced in 1884, but prior to that time he was sub-inspector in the Cape Police. Subsequently he became sub-inspector, and afterward inspector in the Basutoland Mounted Police. In 1889 he became Assistant Commissioner in Basutoland, afterward becoming Government Secretary and finally Resident Commissioner. In 1911 Sir Herbert was made a K. C. M. G.

George Ashley Tomlinson, who is working under Mr. McAdoo, the Director-General of Railroads, in administering the inland waterways and giving especial attention to those of New York State, has had the area of his authority enlarged to take in the canals of New Jersey. Mr. Tomlinson made his reputation as a handler of problems involved in transportation by water while caring for large marine interests centering at Duluth, Minn.

UNFOUNDED POLITICAL ECONOMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In a speech made at the Victoria Working Men's Club at Kew, Mr. G. N. Barnes exposed the unsoundness of the pre-war theory of economics and advocated cooperation in industry. Before the war, he said, they had had a system of political economics which had been described, not inaptly, as a dismal science. According to this dismal science, the object of national and industrial economy was to produce goods in ever-increasing abundance;

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and if the nation's wealth was increased, then it was said that everything else would be added unto them. The policy of Mill and other economists could be summed up in the dogma, "Cheapness and freedom go together, and the world is all right." He wanted to say that that doctrine was untrue, and that under it the world was not all right, but all wrong. Experience had proved that the theory was absolutely unsound. The result of the doctrine was that while on one hand they had leisure and riches ostentatiously displayed, they had, on the other hand, abject poverty and the squalor of the slum. The effect of this doctrine upon the working classes up to the time of the war had been progressively bad, and had resulted in industrial unrest all over the country. If they had gone on for a few years more without a war with Germany they would have had a war with one another in their own country, because the average man felt the sense of injustice as he had never felt it before. Mr. Barnes said that he could see a time when by such machinery as would be set up under the Whitley Report employers and employed would recognize that the one had no moral right to lock out his workpeople and the other no moral right to strike. Cooperation was their only hope in the future.

BRITISH SCIENTIFIC PRODUCTS EXHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In spite of the obvious difficulties of the present time the British Science Guild is arranging what is expected to be a notable exhibition of products and appliances of scientific and industrial interest which before the war were obtained chiefly from enemy countries, but are now produced in the United Kingdom. The exhibition, which is to be held during the last two weeks in July and the first two weeks in August, is under the patronage of King George, and has the approval of the Ministry of Munitions and the Board of Trade. The Marquess of Crewe is president, and the vice-presidents include the Premier, Mr. Lloyd George; Earl Curzon; Mr. Winston Churchill, Minister of Munitions; Sir Albert Stanley, president of the Board of Trade; Sir J. J. Thomson, O. M., F. R. S.; Sir Norman Lockyer; Sir William Crookes, O. M., F. R. S.; and other distinguished members of the scientific world.

The exhibition is designed to show the necessity for research in natural science as applied in the arts and industries. It is also intended to give the public and those specially concerned an opportunity of seeing how much has been accomplished since the war in the way of producing articles of first importance, both for home and foreign markets, which hitherto have been manufactured or imported from other countries. The exhibition will include such articles as chemical products and processes, electrical and electro-magnetic appliances, glass, quartz, refractories and porcelain, photographic apparatus and materials, measuring instruments and textile specialties. Short lectures and addresses will be given, with the special object of directing public attention to the necessity of developing the "scientific industries," and of applying the results obtained from research in natural science. It is believed that the exhibition will have a most stimulating effect upon research, and upon manufacturers, and in this way will promote the highest interests of the nation. The guild is receiving in its work the cordial support of certain leading manufacturers.

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BY OTHER EDITORS

The Beet Sugar Industry

STOCKTON (Cal.) INDEPENDENT
—Few persons realize to what extent the beet sugar industry of the West has saved our country from a sugar famine. It was the patriotism of the 100 beet sugar factories of the West that enabled the government to fix the price at \$7.30 per hundred wholesale. The stand of the beet sugar refiners not only safeguarded us on price but if it were not for the production of about 1,750,000,000 pounds of beet sugar annually, we would not have had \$4 pounds per capita to consume last year. The American people owe it to this domestic industry that is the child of American labor and American capital that we are thus favored in price and quantity of one of the most necessary and useful food products. The West particularly should advocate measures tending to encourage and develop this industry.

Cost of the Liberty Loans

NEW YORK WORLD—Most people will be astonished at the small cost of floating the country's three great war bond issues. According to the official report of the Treasury Department, the total expense of all the Liberty Loan campaigns up to June 30 was \$2,709,480.30, of which \$1,246,650.31 was incurred by the various Federal Reserve Banks. The sum of \$176,157 was spent for publicity, \$38,414 for posters and stickers, \$21,777 for buttons and other items include salaries, traveling expenses, rentals, postage, etc. It cost \$744,559 to engrave and print the bonds, and paper used cost \$171,820. The total expenditure, indeed, was no greater than that involved in floating a railroad or corporation bond issue a hundredth part as large. It shows an economy in public finance in marked contrast with the laxer methods of bond-selling in the Civil War. Certainly, the price paid to establish the government's war credit has been an insignificant one in view of the remarkable returns.

Stock-Selling Scheme

WALLACE'S FARMER (De Moines, Iowa)—Among the resolutions passed by the Iowa Bankers Association, at its meeting held recently at Dubuque, was one dealing with the various wildcat stock-selling schemes which have been so common in Iowa during the past year. We quote as follows: "We have within this State a swarm of private corporation promoters who are engaged in the business of starting new corporations for the sole purpose of securing promotion salaries, including exorbitant commissions paid to agents for the sale of stock. As a means of reducing this evil, we call upon the bankers of Iowa to refuse the inducements now so freely offered for their influence in making sales of

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stock in these concerns, most of which are unnecessary if not unsound. We urge the bankers of Iowa to refuse to buy notes given for the purchase of such stock. We condemn the practice of any bank officer or employee receiving or accepting compensation directly or indirectly by reason of his connection with any promotion scheme. We especially urge bankers to refuse to write letters recommending not alone the stock and investment, but also the men connected with the promotion of the enterprise." The association further recommended that a law should be passed which would altogether prohibit the payment of any commission whatever to stock salesmen, promoters and bankers or others. The bankers at Dubuque did a creditable thing in adopting this resolution.

AGRICULTURAL VOLUNTEERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Ministry of National Service has completed arrangements for enrolling war agricultural volunteers for work on the land. These volunteers will be enrolled through the county war agricultural executive committees and the employment exchanges. No volunteer will be accepted for enrollment who is whole-time engaged in agricultural work, or who is under 45 years of age, unless he is in medical category B.3 or C.3, or in grade 3, or proves he is not liable for military service. Any man above 45 may enroll, whatever his medical category is, and while enrolled as a war agricultural volunteer and working at agricultural work to which he has been assigned he will not for the present be called up for military service. War agricultural volunteers will receive the current rate of pay in the district where they are employed, and if working at a distance from their homes, will also receive subsistence allowance, if a married man and his home is mainly dependent on him, at the rate of 2s. 6d. per day for seven days a week, and if unmarried, 1s. 6d. per day for seven days a week. In both the above cases a volunteer will have to satisfy the Minister of National Service that he has dependents, for whose maintenance he is responsible, and from whom he will be separated in the employment to which he has been allocated as war agricultural volunteer. Any further information can be obtained from the secretaries of county war agricultural committees and from employment exchanges.

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Three Especially Good Blankets
FOUR-INCH BLOCK PLAID BLANKET, \$10. Size, 70x82 inches. Nearly all wool. In six colors.
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REPORT ON AERIAL MAIL DURING JUNE

Perfect Flights Between Washington and New York on All but Seven Days of Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Aerial mail operations for the month of June between Washington and New York show from the reports given out by the department that perfect flights have been made on all but seven days; that is, the entire trip was completed without taking a train. Six days show a 75 per cent flight and one day shows a 50 per cent flight.

The best time made by the aviators was on June 7, when the distance was covered in four hours and 11 minutes. The longest time taken to cover the distance was on July 12, when the aviator completed the trip in seven hours and 46 minutes. The distance of the first leg from Washington to Philadelphia is 135 miles, and the second leg from Philadelphia to New York is 90 miles.

The report of the performance of aviators for the month of June shows that 88 per cent of uninterrupted flights have been made and the total number of miles covered is shown to be 9900. Lieut. J. C. Edgerton holds the highest record for the month, having made 18 perfect flights covering a total distance of 2430 miles, and one interrupted flight covering a distance of 135 miles. The next to the highest record is held by Lieut. Stephen Bonal who completed 14 perfect flights and one interrupted flight and who also started on one uncompleted flight. The report shows that five interrupted flights were made during the month covering a distance of 675 miles and three uncompleted flights were made covering a distance of 110 miles. In all 98 flights were made in June and the entire distance covered was 10,685 miles.

FOOD INSPECTORS APPOINTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—Eight inspectors and field agents have been appointed by the State Food Administrator to promote all lines of food administration activities, and to cooperate with the county food administrators.

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DETROIT, MICH.

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET

TRADING QUIET

Prices Swing Within the Usual Narrow Groove, and Operations Are Confined to a Comparatively Few Issues

The New York stock market was a slow-going affair this morning. Prices moved within the usual narrow groove, and only a few issues were traded in during the first 15 minutes. The tone was hard. Opening quotations generally were fractionally above Thursday's closing figures. Mexican Petroleum was relatively the strongest and Texas Company was inclined to sell off. Before the end of the first half hour American Car and American Woolen began to move upward. The general tone was better. Stocks did not get out of their rut at any time during the forenoon. U. S. Steel fluctuated within a range of a point, and at midday was fractionally above Thursday's closing price. A relatively strong feature was U. S. Rubber which opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 59.5 and sold up to 61 before midday. American Woolen opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 58 and sold well above 60. Baldwin moved up a point to 89. At midday Reading showed a loss of $\frac{1}{8}$. The Boston market was without feature. Business was very quiet in the afternoon. Baldwin lost more than its early gain. International Paper advanced 2 points before the beginning of the last hour. Corn Products also was up a point.

BIG INCOMES FOR CANADIAN ROADS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from The Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—Results of gross earnings on the three principal railroads of Canada, for the half year ended June 30, are well ahead of the best previous figures in the history of the country. At \$123,324,424 for the six months, the aggregate stands \$3,635,260, or 3.1 per cent ahead of the high record established in the corresponding period of 1917. All three companies shared in the gain for the first six months, but the Grand Trunk made by far the best showing. Comparisons by companies with the first six months of 1917 follow:

	1917	Inc. P.C.
C. P. R.	\$70,212,000	\$63,000 9
G. T. R.	\$22,512,624	2,017,060 6.6
C. N. R.	\$20,599,800	\$40,300 5.0
Total	\$113,324,424	\$3,635,260 3.1

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN		
May	1918	1917
Operating revenue	\$1,390,702	\$1,321,921
Net revenue	158,350	158,322
Deficit after charges	72,191	110,543
From Jan. 1		
Operating revenue	\$5,581,470	\$5,744,434
Net revenue	568,065	539,729
Deficit after charges	147,635	446,013
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS		
May	1918	1917
Gross earnings	\$221,255	\$244,705
Operating revenue	3,590	181,046
Net revenue	4,462,571	\$349,151
Net earnings	260,748	\$649,375
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH		
First week July	\$361,008	\$28,662
From Jan. 1	\$3,565,009	1,255,210

LONDON MARKET—OPENING

Consols	Money	Adv.
British 5s	92 3/4	92 3/4
do 4 1/2s	90 3/4	90 3/4
do 4 1/4s	89 3/4	89 3/4
Canadian Pacific	110 1/2	110 1/2
Chesapeake & Ohio	56 1/2	56 1/2
St. Louis	47 1/2	47 1/2
Erie	18 1/2	18 1/2
do 1st pfd.	32 1/2	32 1/2
Illinois Central	96 1/2	96 1/2
Louisville & Nashville	11 1/2	11 1/2
New York Central	71 1/2	71 1/2
Pennsylvania	43 1/2	43 1/2
Reading	85 1/2	85 1/2
Southern Pacific	82 1/2	82 1/2
Union Pacific	122 1/2	122 1/2
United States Steel	103 1/2	103 1/2
Exchange	4 7/8	4 7/8

TURNER'S FALLS POWER

BOSTON, Mass.—Turner's Falls Power & Electric Company has increased its capital stock from \$4,144,620 to \$5,209,620. Additional capital was all paid in, in cash, June 27.

PRICES FOR FLAXSEED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—September flaxseed at \$4.40 in Duluth and \$4.35 in Minneapolis for cash breaks any previous records for high prices.

WEATHER

Official prediction by the United States Weather Bureau

Fair tonight and Saturday; light variable winds.

For Northern New England—Fair tonight and Saturday; gentle winds.

For Southern New England—Fair tonight and Saturday; gentle, shifting winds.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

	8 a. m.	7:10 a. m.	12 noon
B. a. m.	71.0	71.0	71.0
IN OTHER CITIES			
Albany	62	New Orleans	76
Buffalo	62	New York	66
Chicago	60	Philadelphia	68
Cincinnati	56	Pittsburgh	68
Denver	54	Portland, Me.	64
Des Moines	62	Portland, Ore.	58
Jacksonville	74	San Francisco	52
Kansas City	68	St. Louis	64
Nantucket	64	Washington	64

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Length of day 15:00 Moon sets 10:24 p. m. Sun rises 4:17 High water 8:22 2:15 a. m., 8:12 p. m. LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS 8:54 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Ajax Rubber	64	64 1/4	63 3/4	63 3/4
Alaska Gold	3	3	2 3/4	2 3/4
Alaska Ju.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Allis-Chalm.	82 3/4	83 3/4	82 3/4	83 3/4
Allis-Chalm.	82 3/4	83 3/4	82 3/4	83 3/4
Am. Can.	47 1/2	48	47 1/2	47 1/2
Am. Car. Fr.	13 1/2	14 1/4	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. Oil	39 1/2	39 3/4	39 1/2	39 1/2
Am. H. & L. pf.	16 1/2	17	16 1/2	16 1/2
Am. H. & L. pf.	76	76 1/2	76	76 1/2
Am. Ice Sec.	30 3/4	30 3/4	30	30
Am. Linseed	40 1/2	40 3/4	40	40
Am. Loco.	65 1/2	65 1/2	65	65
Am. Loco.	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am. Smelt	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4
Am. Steel Fr.	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Am. Sugar	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Tel. & Tel.	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Am. Woolen	58 1/2	60 1/4	58 1/2	59 1/2
Am. Wool pf.	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Am. Wr. pf.	25	26 1/2	25	26
Am. Zinc	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Anaconda	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Atchafalaya	85	85	85	85
Atchafalaya	102	103	102	102 1/2
Bald. Loco.	88 1/2	89	87 1/2	88 1/2
Bald. Loco pf.	100	100	100	100
Balt. & Ohio	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Barr. & Co.	93	93	93	93
Beth Steel	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Beth Steel B.	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Beth Steel Spt.	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Booth Fish	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Brook R. T.	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Brown Shoe	68	68	68	68
Burns Bros.	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Butte Cop. pts.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Butte & Sup.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Cal. Pac. Cor.	41	41	41	41
Cal. Petrol.	19	19	19	19
Can. Pac. pf.	147	147	147	147
Can. Pac. pf.	147	147	147	147
Cer. de Pas	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
CM & St. Paul	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
CM & St. Paul	76 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/2
Ch. R. I. & P.	23 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2
Ch. R. I. & P.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Ch. R. I. & P.	75	75	75	75
Ch. & N. W.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Chile Cop.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Chino Cop.	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Clu. Peabody	52	52	52	52
Col. Fuel	45 1/2	46	45 1/2	45 1/2
Con. Can.	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Corn Prod.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Cruc. Steel	65 1/2	65 1/2	65	65
Cuban CSg.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Cuban CSg. pf.	81	81	81	81
Erie	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Erie 1st pf.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Gen. Motors	152 1/2	153 1/2	152 1/2	153
G. Motors pf.	81 1/2	82	81 1/2	82
G. Nor. Ore.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
G. Nor. Ore.	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Green Can.	43	43	43	43
Harv. Cor. pf.	100	100	100	100
Has & Bar.	43	43	43	43
Inspiration	53 1/2	53 1/2	53	53
Int. Ag. Corp.	59	59	59	59
Int. C. O. pf.	37	37	37	37
Int. Mer. Mar.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
I. Mer. Mar. pf.	99 1/2	99 1/2	99	99 1/2
In. Nickel Ct.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
In. Paper	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Kan. City Sh.	18	18	18	18
Kelley Tires	50	50 1/2	50	50 1/2
Kenneb. Corp.	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Lack Steel	83 1/2	83 1/2	83	83
Loose Wiles	25	25	25	25
Max Motor	28	28	27 1/2	27 1/2
Maxwell 2 pf.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
May Co.	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Met. Petrol.	98 1/2	99 1/2	98	98 1/2
Midvale St.	51 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2
Mo. K. & T.	54	54	54	54
Mo. Pacific	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Mo. Pac. W. pf.	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Nat. C. & C.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Nat. Enamel	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Nat. Lead	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
N. R. M. 2d pf.	54	54	54	54
N. R. M. 2d pf.	19 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
NY Central	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
NY N. H. & H.	38 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
North Pac.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
O. Cities Gas	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Pan. Am. pf.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Penna.	44	44	43 1/2	44
Pere Marq.	14	14	14	14
Pitts. Coal	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
P. & W. Va.	36	36	35 1/2	36
P. & W. Va. pf.	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Public Ser.	100	100	100	100
Ray Con.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Reading	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2
Repub. & S.	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Rumely pf.	39 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2
Ry. Steel Sp.	59 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Sav. Arms	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Shat. Ari.	16	16	16	16
Sinclair Oil	31	31 1/2	31	31 1/2
So. Pacific	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
So. Ry.	23 1/2	24	23 1/2	24
So. Ry. pf.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Studebaker	45	45	45	45
Sup. Steel	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Tenn. Cop.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Texas Co.	147	148	146 1/2	147
Texas Pac.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
T. S. L. & W.	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
T. S. L. & W. pf.	12	12	12	12
T. C. R. T.	41	41	41	41
Union Pac.	122	122	122	122
Un. Alloy St.	39	39	39	39
United Fruit	125	125	125	125
Un. Ry. S. pf.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
U. S. R.	42	42	42	42
U. S. Steel	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2
U. S. Steel pf.	111	111	111	111
V. C. Chem.	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cotton prices here today ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Last
July	27.90	27.98	27.80	27.85
Oct.	21.70	21.90	21.60	21.65
Dec.	24.25	24.40	24.01	24.01
Jan.	24.00	24.23	23.84	23.86
March	24.02	24.18	23.83	23.90
May	23.90	23.96	23.90	23.96

Spots 23.90, down 15 points.

LIVERPOOL, England.—Spots opened quiet; prices easy. Sales 2000 bales; receipts 19,000 bales, of which 10,500 were American. Good middlings new 22.67d.; middlings old 22.64d. At 12.45 p. m. American middlings fair 23.55d.; good middlings 22.67d.; middlings 22.64d.; low middlings 21.51d.; good ordinary 20.52d.; ordinary 19.99d.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Richardson, Hill & Co. private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Cotton prices today ranged, up to the noon hour, as follows:

	Open	High	Low	12 m.
July	27.18	27.23	27.15	27.20
Oct.	23.65	23.75	23.60	23.66
Dec.	23.20	23.40	23.08	23.08
Jan.	23.19	23.29	23.18	23.20

RAILWAY POINTS

Walter Shedd, track supervisor of the Boston Terminal Company, has a special work train in service at South Station yard for the purpose of cleaning train shed tracks.

Ernest Thorpe, chief train dispatcher of the Boston & Albany at South Station, is making an inspection trip over the Boston division.

Four jumbo fire-apparatus equipped switch engines arrived at the New Haven road's South Boston round house from the Readville shops today for South Station passenger service.

The signal department of the Boston & Maine is erecting a fireproof brick and concrete tower at East Somerville which on completion will take the place of the wood building now occupied by Tower C mechanical machine.

Joseph I. Thom, assistant general yard master of the Boston Terminal Company, South Station, is spending a leave of absence at Canobie Lake, Salem, N. H.

A party of hotel people occupied reserved Boston & Maine equipment attached to the White Mountain express from North Station at 8:35 o'clock this morning en route to Bretton Woods, N. H.

The Boston & Albany, Boston & Maine, New Haven and Union Freight roads handled 280 cars of interchange freight through South Station transfer yard during the night.

The Boston & Albany road's private composite engine, Berkshire, with members of the engineering department aboard is covering the Boston division branch territory today.

The American Railway Express Company received at South Station over the Boston & Albany railway today a large shipment of Columbia River salmon, consigned to the Boston market.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Ernest E. Smith, of Ernest E. Smith & Company, has just returned from inspecting the plant of the Century Steel Company at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and reports that extensive additions have just been completed at the plant, and that orders are over-taxed its increased capacity. The company is well protected on war materials, being in Class A, as it is supplying government contractors with high-speed steel. Consequently, it is fully protected on raw materials.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The local market for turpentine Thursday was lower by 2 cents and the dealers expect to see the price drop further within the next few days, says the New York Commercial.

Savannah, Ga.—Turpentine firm at 60 cents a gallon; sales 206; receipts, 367 casks, shipments 791 casks, stocks 23,810 casks. Rosins

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE == GENERAL NEWS

CHAIN OF COTTON
WAREHOUSES PLAN

Special Committee of National Association of Manufacturers to Propose Undertaking at a Meeting in Washington

BOSTON, Mass.—At a meeting to be held in Washington on July 17, the establishment of a chain of cotton warehouses, financed in part by the government, will be proposed by a special committee of the National Association of cotton manufacturers, as a less expensive and more efficient means of accomplishing the end sought by Southern interests which have lately proposed the formation of the United States Cotton Corporation. This latter proposal, which is embodied in a resolution passed at a meeting sponsored by the Texas Bankers Association, made up of bankers from all parts of the south and held in New Orleans, July 5, reads:

"Be it resolved that this meeting petition the President and the Congress of the United States to create a corporation, to be known as the United States Cotton Corporation, with power to buy for account of the United States Government such cotton as may be offered for sale without other available buyers, at a price to be now fixed by the President of the United States."

Following the passage of this resolution, a committee of growers and bankers, representing all the cotton states was appointed, under the chairmanship of W. W. Woodson, president of the Texas Bankers Association. This committee will meet in Washington next Wednesday, at which time a committee of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, appointed at a joint meeting of the cotton buying and transportation committees of the association and representatives of the New England Cotton Buyers Association, held in Boston on Wednesday, will present their counter proposition.

This is that, instead of the actual purchase by the government of the bulk of the cotton crop—a transaction which would probably involve many hundreds of millions of dollars—it purchase, or build, at a cost of perhaps \$20,000,000, a chain of warehouses to be located in the cotton-shipping and consuming centers, such warehouses to be conducted under the United States Warehouse Act, that is, under direct control of the Secretary of Agriculture, and to issue negotiable warehouse receipts for the cotton stored, guaranteeing both weight and grade. These receipts would furnish the best kind of collateral and could be used as a basis for bankers' and trade acceptances, thus putting into the market a large amount of this class of paper, which is in direct accord with the wishes of the Federal Reserve Board.

It is pointed out by leaders in the cotton industry that the advantages of the proposed warehouse system over the present method of marketing raw cotton, or over the plan necessitating large purchases by the government, are obvious. The grower or shipper when storing cotton in a government warehouse would obtain a receipt which would be excellent collateral in case it was desired to hold the cotton for a better market. Such a receipt, by being negotiable and guaranteeing grade and weight, could be converted into cash at any time or in any place. Spot cotton could be dealt in between persons entirely unknown to each other, and rejections would cease. The Southern producer would have everything to gain and absolutely nothing to lose by the proposal. The spinner would likewise benefit by the guarantee of grades, but his chief gain would be the large supplies of cotton at concentration points in the North, thus insuring him against a scarcity of raw material, due to winter transportation difficulties. The bankers would be supplied with a large amount of the most liquid, and highest grade paper acceptances, with cotton as a guaranteed grade as collateral. The country at large would save hundreds of millions of dollars—the difference between the cost to the government of building a few warehouses or purchasing a substantial portion of this year's cotton crop.

The special committee which will represent the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers next Wednesday in Washington is composed as follows:

Randall N. Duffee, chairman, Border City Manufacturing Company, Fall River; W. Frank Shove, Pocasset Manufacturing Company, Fall River; James R. MacColl, Lorraine Manufacturing Company, Pawtucket, R. I.; Theodore E. Burton, president, Merchants National Bank, New York; James Thomson, Fairhaven Mill, New Bedford; Albert Breton, Guaranty Trust Company, New York; Eugene V. R. Thayer, president, Chase National Bank, New York; F. Abbott Goodhue, First National Bank, Boston; John Skinner, West Boylston Manufacturing Company, Easthampton, Mass.; Daniel J. Danker, Brookline; Russell H. Leonard, Wampanoag Mill, Fall River; George A. Tenney, Monadnock Mills, Claremont, N. H.; Philip Dana, Dana Warp Mills, Westbrook, Maine; Charles H. Brush, Cooper & Brush, Boston, and William Almy, of William Almy & Company, Boston.

NEW CANAL MANAGER
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Director-General McAdoo has appointed G. A. Tomlinson, heretofore general manager of the New York Canal section of the railroad administration, to be general manager of the New York and New Jersey canals, effective July 15.

NEW PRESIDENT FOR
UNION PACIFIC

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The election of C. D. Seger as president of the Union Pacific is to provide a president in place of E. E. Calvin, who has been appointed federal manager of the Union Pacific, St. Joseph & Grand Island and Los Angeles & Salt Lake.

Mr. Calvin was president of the Union Pacific proper and of the Oregon Short Line. J. D. Farrell, who was president of the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Co., has resigned from that position, has been elected vice-president of all three Union Pacific lines, and will head the corporate organization of the Union Pacific system on the line. H. W. Clark was elected corporation counsel and vice-president of all three Union Pacific lines.

Resignations were accepted from the following vice-presidents: W. M. Jeffers, operating vice-president of the Union Pacific; J. A. Monroe, traffic vice-president of the Union Pacific and Oregon Short Line; H. V. Platt, vice-president and general manager of the Oregon Short Line; J. P. O'Brien, vice-president and general manager of the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Co., and H. A. Scandrett, assistant director of traffic and commercial counsel on the Union Pacific system. J. P. O'Brien has been appointed federal general manager of the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Co., and Mr. Scandrett has become assistant to Hale Holden, regional director for the central western section.

RAPID TRANSIT'S
PLAN ACCEPTABLE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—With the approach of the expiration of an offer of 30 per cent cash and 70 per cent new 7 per cent notes for the holdings of owners of \$57,735,000 Brooklyn Rapid Transit secured gold notes, which matured July 1, deposits of notes at the Central Union Trust Company are being made at an accelerated pace. The statement by President Williams of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit points out that after July 10 it may become necessary to withdraw the offer of part cash and part notes, leaving noteholders who fail to deposit before that time no other alternative than to accept new 7 per cent notes to the full face value of their holdings.

The conditions imposed by the War Finance Corporation require that holders of the matured issue extend cooperation by accepting new notes up to 70 per cent of the \$57,735,000 issue. Under the offer of 30 per cent cash and 70 per cent new notes, therefore, the acceptance of practically 100 per cent of holders of the old issue is necessary to insure the success of the plan. But in view of the fact that after July 10 it is possible that new notes only will be offered in exchange, instead of cash and notes, officials connected with the syndicate express the confidence that virtually all outstanding notes will be deposited by that date.

REAL ESTATE

Papers have gone on record transferring the property at 176 Ruthven Street, Roxbury, to Frank E. Smith. There is a frame house and 9,100 square feet of land rated at \$140,000, the total assessment being \$10,500. The transfer was made by the Darius F. Eddy Estate et al.

Harry S. Allen has conveyed to the Beth Israel Hospital Association the estate at 67 Townsend Street, Roxbury. The property is taxed at \$7500 containing 5144 square feet of land assessed at \$2000, and a three-story frame building.

Transfer has been made by Kathryn T. Donovan to Hyman Glittes of the property at 34 Newbern Street, Roxbury, containing a frame building. The total assessment is \$1700 and the 1100 square feet of land is rated at \$900.

DORCHESTER SALES

Louise P. Smith has sold to Rebecca Kuposky the property at 38 Charlotte Street, containing a frame house. The total assessment is \$8800 and the 5697 square feet of land is rated at \$2300. Francis V. Davis has transferred to John A. Ford et ux, the property at 90 Toplift Street, containing a frame building. The property is rated at \$7500 and the 3255 square feet of land at \$1500.

Transfer has been made by Anna A. Murphy to Anne Levin et al of the property at 27 Johnson Road. There is a frame building on the property and the total assessment is \$6200 with \$1000 on the 5000 square feet of land. George Francis has sold to the Brown-Wales Company, 9607 square feet of land at \$1200, located on Westwood Street.

WEST ROXBURY SALE

James K. Tufts and Christina B. Tufts have sold the property at 95 Redlands Road, West Roxbury. It consists of a single frame dwelling and 5000 square feet of land, taxed for \$4800. Mary E. Clayton was the purchaser. Robert T. Fowler was the broker.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

STOCK	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	1000	1020
Buckeye Pipe Line	92	95
Illinois Pipe	162	167
Indiana Pipe Line	92	98
Midwest	114	117
Ohio Oil	320	325
Prairie Oil & Gas	450	510
Standard Oil, Ky.	315	325
Standard Oil, Ind.	218	223
Standard Oil, Cal.	218	223
Standard Oil, Tex.	218	223
Standard Oil, N. Y.	218	223
Union Tank Line	100	102

NEW ZEALAND'S
FINANCIAL YEAR

Invests Surplus in Imperial Stocks to Furnish British Government With Ready Money to Meet War Disbursements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WELLINGTON, N. Z.—A surplus of \$5,000,000 for the financial year and the subscribing of \$8,500,000 out of the \$3,500,000 called for by the third War Loan, were two important announcements made by Sir Joseph Ward, Minister for Finance, recently, and a third immediately followed the second—the putting into operation of the compulsory clauses of the Finance Act in regard to subscriptions to war loans.

Referring to the great surplus the Minister said that it had been erroneously believed that he could make this sum, or large portions of it, available for local expenditure. In order to avoid ruinous borrowing upon the British money market, he had been investing New Zealand's surplus in Imperial Government stocks thus enabling the British Government to have as much New Zealand money as possible to meet its disbursements for New Zealand war expenditure.

On March 31 the Dominion had investments of \$3,770,380 in imperial war stocks, and further investments were being made.

Sir Joseph Ward said that this method of investing was keeping the country financially strong. At the end of the war the investments would be a great asset and the interest upon them if paid into a sinking fund for the redemption of war loans would reduce the burden of taxation.

For revenue for the year 1917-1918 was \$20,000,918 compared with \$18,367,547, an increase of more than \$1,500,000. Customs and railways showed a big decrease, but the income tax brought in an additional \$1,348,593 and the land tax an extra \$671,076, a total of \$2,000,000 more revenue from these two sources. The expenditure for the year was \$14,317,216 compared with \$14,058,770 in 1916-1917. The greatest increase was shown under the head of interest and sinking fund which was roughly \$2390,000 greater.

Under the Finance Act recently passed by the New Zealand House of Representatives provision was taken to borrow \$20,000,000 for war purposes, but the first portion of this, \$11,000,000, or \$12,000,000, would probably not be called for before December. The Minister, commenting upon the results of the last war loan, said that a number of people had not subscribed because they felt that the compulsory clauses of the Finance Act should be put into operation to compel financial shirkers to contribute. This action was natural, he thought, and the compulsory clauses would be put into operation as soon as the machinery was ready.

The Finance Act of 1918 empowers the Commissioner of Taxes, after comparing the amount of the land and income tax paid by any individual with the amount of his subscription to the war loan, to serve notice on the taxpayer claiming an additional sum by way of subscription to the loan. Every person may be required to contribute six times the average annual amount of land and income tax and compulsory subscriptions to a loan will bear interest at 3 per cent instead of 4½ per cent. The person considered a financial shirker has, however, the right to appeal to a board and then to a judge of the Supreme Court.

NEW YORK CURB

STOCKS	Bid	Asked
A. B. C. Metal	50	56
Aetna Explos	12½	12½
Barnett O. & G.	1½	1½
Big Ledge	1½	1½
Boston & Mont.	63	64
Caledonia	44	46
Calumet & Jer.	1½	1½
Cash Boy	131	131
Chev Motors	131	131
Cone Arizona	1½	1½
Con. Copper	55	55
Cosden & Co.	6½	6½
Curtiss	40	40
Emma	18	20
Emerson	14	2
Eureka	1½	2
Federal Oil	2½	2½
First Nat'l Copper	1½	2
Glenrock	4½	4½
Goldfield Cons	4	4
Green Monster	4	4
Hacia Mining	4	4
Hanover	1½	1½
Houston Oil	72	73
Howe Sound	4½	4½
Jerome Verde	18	19
Jumbo	18	19
Kerr Lake	5½	5½
Lake Torp Boat	4½	4½
Magma Cop	81	81
March	4	5
McKin Dar	37	40
Midwest Oil	103	105
Midwest Refining	114	116
Nixon	48	48
Ole P. & R.	7½	7½
Okmulgee	4½	4½
Peerless	14	16
Penn Ky	5	5½
Pierce Arrow	17½	17½
Russian 6½s	48	50
Sapulpa Ref	8	8½
Sequoiah Oil	18	19
Sinclair Gulf	18	19
Standard Motor	12	12½
Stanton	1½	1½
Submarine Boat	16	17
Tuxman	1½	2½
United Motors	32½	32½
Un Verde Ext.	39	41
U. S. Steam	5½	6
Victoria	3½	3½
Wright-Martin	10½	10½

CROPS IN IOWA

DES MOINES, Ia.—Iowa's corn acreage for 1918, the crop bureau estimates, will show a shrinkage of 230,723 acres exclusive of further decreases caused by erosion and overflows. Spring wheat shows a gain of 415,575 acres, winter wheat 46,712, oats, 116,469. The potato acreage has decreased 2,036.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, July 12

*Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Albany—Charles Snow of Smith Herrick Shoe Co.; Essex.
Allentown, Pa.—H. H. and J. L. Farr of Farr Bros. & Co.; Tour.
Atlanta, Ga.—Mark Edson.
Augusta, Ga.—Frank Steelings of Nickerson Shoe Co.; Essex.
Baltimore—J. H. Klunk; Essex.
Baltimore—Moses Daniels of R. Jandorf & Co.; Adams.
Baltimore—N. Schenhalt, of H. Pretzfelder & Co.; Tour.
Baltimore—C. U. Adler of Cohen Adler Shoe Co.; W. J. Carroll of Carroll Adams & Co.; Tour.
Birmingham, Ala.—Ira A. Watson; U. S. Buffalo—E. F. Meister, of W. H. Walker & Co.; Room 206, 207 Essex Street.
Buffalo—P. G. Fox of George W. Farnham Co.; Adams.
Charlotte, S. C.—W. F. Livingston; U. S. Chicago—C. B. Corser and W. J. Corbett, of C. N. Marks; Thorn.
Chicago—Phil Karl, H. J. Erwood and O. F. Kelly, of Montgomery, Ward & Co.; Essex.
Chicago—W. Weinstein, of Weinstein & Cooper; U. S.
Chillicothe, O.—E. Culter of The Culter Shoe Co.; U. S.
Cienfuegos, Cuba—I. Vasquez of Ruliboa & Co.; Room 420, 207 Essex Street.
Cincinnati—A. E. Cohen, of Daniel Cohen; U. S.
Cincinnati—Jacob Joseph of J. Joseph Shoe Co.; Essex.
Cincinnati—Thomas McHugh; Avery.
Cleveland—C. F. Wentzel, of United States Rubber Co.; Adams & Ford Division; U. S.
Cleveland—C. K. Chisholm, of Chisholm Boot Shop; Tour.
Cleveland—J. Greber, of Greber Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Cleveland—M. Krohnhold; U. S.
Dallas, Tex.—L. W. Volk, of Volk Bros.; Essex.
Detroit, Mich.—Edward C. Snell & H. P. Minnell; U. S.
El Paso, Tex.—W. L. Shelby of Shelby Shoe Co.; U. S.
Evansville, Ind.—W. B. Hinkle of Hinkle Shoe Co.; U. S.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—H. F. Johnson of Johnson Lumber & Log Co.; U. S.
Havana, Cuba—E. J. Garcia & A. Iglesias; U. S.
Havana, Cuba—J. del Carro, of Ussia Vincent & Co.; U. S.
Havana, Cuba—J. Viegas of Viegas & Co.; Lenox.
Havana, Cuba—R. Abadin of Ramon Abadin & Co.; U. S.
Indianapolis—Thomas E. Welsh; U. S.
Jacksonville, Fla.—J. J. Jordan; U. S.
Jacksonville, Fla.—Morris Baker; U. S.
Kansas City, Mo.—B. Barton of McElwain Barton Shoe Co.; Tour.
Knoxville, Tenn.—R. B. McCallie & F. M. Haynes of Haynes Henson & Co.; Lenox.
Lancaster, Pa.—J. M. Davidson, of Long & Davidson; Cottage Park Hotel, Winthrop.

Memphis, Tenn.—John H. Lea of J. H. Lea & Co.; U. S.
Memphis, Tenn.—Max A. Weiss; U. S.
Meriden, Conn.—A. P. Hagner of Morse Shoe Co.; U. S.
Minneapolis, Minn.—J. C. Colbert of Savag & Co.; U. S.
Montreal, Can.—Nathan Cummings, of Nathan Cummings Shoe Co.; Essex.
New York City—W. A. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 113 Lincoln Street.
Omaha, Neb.—C. S. and M. G. Hayward, of Hayward Brothers; U. S.
Philadelphia—F. H. Jantzen, of Jantzen Shoe Co.; U. S.
Philadelphia—G. F. Grieb, of J. G. Grieb & Son; Essex.
Philadelphia—Henry Halpern; U. S.
Philadelphia—L. Weinstein, of Weinstein & Shuber; U. S.
Philadelphia—R. E. Tubman, of R. E. Tubman & Co.; U. S.
Philadelphia—W. F. Munroe, of Munroe Bros.; U. S.
Philadelphia—W. H. Weimer and J. B. Harris, of Weimer, Wright & Watkins; U. S.
Pittsburgh—Charles Friedberg of The Penn. Shoe Co.
Pittsburgh—C. S. Newell, of Newell & Snider; U. S.
Pittsburgh—Joe Glaser of Kauffman Department Store; Essex.
Pittsburgh—P. W. Hamilton, of Rosenbaum & Co.; U. S.
Pittsburgh—S. Wagner, of Wagner Bros.; Essex.
Plattsburgh, N. Y.—F. C. McDougall, of E. G. Moore & Co.; Adams.
Roanoke, Va.—W. Lee Brand, of Brand Shoe Co.
Saginaw, Mich.—G. H. Hillman of Metz Alderton Shoe Co.; Lenox.

San Francisco—George H. Weeks; Tour.
San Francisco—W. B. O'Connor, of Philadelphia Shoe Store; Essex.
Savannah, Ga.—M. Foster of The Universal Shoe Co.; U. S.
Savannah, Ga.—P. R. Morrison; U. S.
Scranton, Pa.—J. M. Temko, of Temko Shoe Co.; U. S.
Sloux City, Ia.—Joseph Limoges; U. S.
St. Joseph, Mo.—M. E. Davis, of Noyes, Norman & Co.; U. S.
St. Louis—I. Mathis; U. S.
St. Louis—J. J. Sinsinbrenner; Essex.
Tacoma, Wash.—F. L. Kellogg, of Stillson Kellogg Shoe Co.; 167 Lincoln Street.
Tamaqua, O.—W. R. Jones; U. S.
Toledo—J. F. Cummins, of R. H. Lane & Co.; U. S.
Wheeling, W. Va.—George Green, of J. H. Locke Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Wilkesbarre, Pa.—W. F. Smulyan; U. S.
Zanesville, O.—J. N. Palmer, of Cosgrove Shoe Co.; Youngs.

LEATHER BUYERS
Auburn, N. Y.—C. W. Ross and G. A. Husk, of Dann, McCarthy & Co.; Essex.
Buford, Ga.—J. D. Carter, of Bona Allen, Inc.; U. S.
Deanco, N. J.—A. C. Ridgway; U. S.
London, Eng.—Percy Daniels, Agt. British Purchasing Commission; Tour.
Lynchburg, Va.—Fryor N. Smith and J. V. Powers, of Smith Briscoe Shoe Co.; Essex.

The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

MISSOURI CORN

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—According to a report of the secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, the corn crop, except for the limited area of the state, has shown steady improvement during June. It now stands at 91, four points higher than the bumper crop of last year on the corresponding date. With a normal season the crop should exceed the yield of 252,000,000 bushels for 1917.

CUDAHY PACKING FINANCING

The Cudahy Packing Company announces that it has practically completed negotiations with Lee, Higginson & Co. for \$10,000,000 sinking fund notes. In the near future a more definite announcement will be made in regard to this financing.

OIL FIELDS OF
WESTERN CANADA

"New North" Now Coming Into Prominence as an Oil Field—Experimental Work, Carried Out Largely by Private Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
CALGARY, Alta.—Substantial quantities of by-products from the refining of crude oil are being accumulated and stored in the Okotoks oil field, about 30 miles south of this city. Commercial gasoline is being produced at that point by one of the oil development companies, and is selling on the western market in competition with imported grades. The refining process is leaving various by-products, of which no use is being made at present, but they will be kept probably till after the war, and then turned to some good account in connection with the new industrial and scientific program that is to be.

Two wells in Southern Alberta are now producing oil in paying quantities, and a third is preparing for active operations this summer. The Southern Alberta Oils has a refining plant at work, and is shipping gasoline of standard quality. The Dingman No. 1 well is also giving a good flow, and the Original Discovery well, in which the first strike was made 16 years ago, is being drilled out again after several years of idleness. All three of these locations are in the Okotoks field, and are known to be real wells, with oil at depths of some 3000 feet.

There is no boom in oils now, such as there was a few years ago. More than 100 oil and gas companies in the province, organized as stock-selling and speculation propositions shortly before the war, have gone out of existence, and their charters have lapsed through their own default.

About 20 oil companies are listed on the Calgary stock exchange, representing the concerns that have sufficient business justification for their existence to keep going. Their oil lease properties are within the area that has been proved potentially rich in petroleum, and there is every reason to believe that some of them, at any rate, will in due course make good strikes.

The new North is also coming into prominence as an oil field. It has been known, for many years, that there is natural gas in the Athabasca and Peace River districts, north of Edmonton, in quantities large enough to heat and light half of Canada if it could be tapped and brought to market. Closely associated with the gas is oil, and there is evidence that the whole region is stored with natural combustibles, which at some places along the northern rivers crop out in seepages of tar, asphalt, gas and crude oil.

J. B. Tyrrell, the Toronto geologist, made an inspection of the Peace River country a few weeks ago, and reported that it was underlain by hydrocarbons that should be developed in the future interests of the nation. The geological formation of the country, he said, was practically the same as that of the oil fields south of Calgary, and he agreed with the general belief of scientific men that oil was to be found

WAR PROFITS OF
AMERICAN PACKERS

Armour Statement of Millions of Dollars in Net Earnings Retained in the Business Is Regarded as Being Significant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill.—If any illustration be needed to make plain that in their recent financing the great American packers are in large part capitalizing war profits, on which after the war they will expect the public to pay dividends, it may be gained from a statement of J. Ogden Armour which he made recently in connection with the sale of \$60,000,000 debenture bonds. This statement was widely advertised in promotion of the bonds. Mr. Armour said:

"During this period (the last three years) over \$46,000,000 net earnings have been retained in the business, after paying cash dividends amounting to \$6,000,000."

This letter brings out clearly what has often been pointed out in these columns, that among the packers, and particularly in the Armour Company, most of the earnings have been put back in the business, and therefore that the investment represents for the most part invested profits.

The last three years that Mr. Armour speaks of are three years of world war. The packers have made money as they never did before. The \$46,000,000 that was retained in the business was to a large extent war profits. Now the company sells \$60,000,000 of debenture bonds convertible into preferred stock, and on top of that announces an issue of \$50,000,000 common stock.

It is plain that the basis on which part of this financing has been done is the \$46,000,000 made in the last three years. The rest of this basis is largely profits made prior to the war. It will be recalled that Armour & Co. had about three years ago a surplus of \$98,000,000, of which \$80,000,000 was turned into capitalization by a stock dividend of that amount.

It is plain that a great share of the capital of the two leading packers is simply capitalized profits. Now these profits and their capitalization are rising to tremendous figures. The significance as before mentioned is that the public will be expected in the future, when business in the packing industry will not be so booming as it has been for the years of the war, to pay dividends on these great capitalizations. It may be easy to do it now, what will be the effect 10 years hence, on legitimate food prices, of the great capitalizations?

If packers' profits through peace times prior to the war and during the war had been normal profits, packer capitalization could not run so high today. Here is a case where the end effects of excess profits tend to live after them.

AUSTRALIA PASSES
BIG WAR LOAN BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MELBOURNE, Vic.—A new war loan bill to raise an additional £80,000,000 recently passed through the Federal Parliament. The interest on this loan will be subject to taxation in the ordinary way. Mr. W. A. Watt, the Federal Treasurer, said that Australia had raised for war purposes and within its own borders a grand total of roughly £150,000,000. In addition loans amounting to £47,500,000 had been raised in Great Britain, so that Australia's total war indebtedness to date was £197,500,000. This sum was apart from the £30,550,000 which had been paid by Great Britain on behalf of the Commonwealth.

CATTLE AT HIGH RECORD

CHICAGO, Ill.—Fifty-one head of 1631-pound Iowa-fed cattle sold to Armour & Co. at \$18.10 and established a new high record at Chicago. Last July the best sold at \$14.15, with \$11.30 the top two years ago. In July, 1911, the best went at \$7.35.

NEW FABRICATING PLANT

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—On a 52-acre tract in East Birmingham Harry Leon Brittain and associates of New York propose to build a \$1,000,000 steel fabricating plant under government auspices.

Guaranty Trust Company
of New York

140 Broadway

FIFTH AVE. OFFICE: Fifth Ave. & 43rd St. MADISON AVE. OFFICE: Madison Ave. & 60th St. LONDON OFFICE: 32 Lombard St., E. C. P. A. R. I. S. OFFICE: Rue des Nations 1 & 3

Condensed Statement, June 30, 1918

RESOURCES	
Real Estate (140 Broadway, 66 Liberty Street, 25 East 60th Street)	\$5,000,000.00
Bonds and Mortgages	1,646,400.00
U. S. Government Securities	81,178,081.08
Public Securities	19,530,513.23
Other Securities	52,388,704.51
Loans and Bills Purchased	338,296,917.42
Cash—on Hand and in Banks	117,525,966.39
Exchanges for Clearing House	10,147,911.28
Foreign Exchange	17,038,108.10
Credit Granted on Domestic and Foreign Acceptances	50,629,196.86
Accrued Interest and Accounts Receivable	3,658,786.13
	<u>\$697,040,585.00</u>
LIABILITIES	
Capital	\$25,000,000
Surplus Fund—required by law	5,000,000
Additional Surplus—not required by law	20,000,000
Undivided Profits	1,725,681.63
Accrued Dividend	1,100,000.00
Outstanding Treasurer's Checks	7,687,822.19
Accrued Interest Payable	2,482,408.52
Reserve for Taxes and Expenses	1,018,004.85
Foreign Accounts	8,649,028.63
Domestic and Foreign Acceptances	50,629,196.86
Bills Payable with Federal Reserve Bank	10,000,000.00
Deposits	563,768,442.32
	<u>\$697,040,585.00</u>

LEADING HOTELS, RESORTS, TRAVEL BY LAND OR WATER

TRAVEL BY LAND OR WATER

Reasonable Rates
Dependable
Goodrich
Service



THE THRIFT WAY
Via
Goodrich
Steamers

Go this fascinating way—the water way, the cool way, the quick way, the money saving way.

Goodrich Cruise \$26.00
Mackinac
Add 8% War Tax
Tuesday 1 p.m. to Friday 4:30 p.m.
See scenic Wisconsin shoreline; picturesque Green Bay, Washington Island and its wild scenic grandeur and beautiful Mackinac Isle.

To GRAND HAVEN—Spring Lake—Daily 10 a.m.
To MUSKOGEE—Daily 7:45 p.m.—Sat. 10 a.m.
To WHITE LAKE—8 p.m. Friday and Saturday, 1:30 a.m. Monday.

Connections with trains and interurbans. Automobiles and ferries.

Write for Free Vacation Guides "Michigan-Wisconsin Resorts" "Resorts and Trips"

PARK ROBBINS, G.P.A.
CHICAGO
City Office, 34 W. Adams St.
Docks: Foot Michigan Ave.
SEE LOCAL RAILROAD TICKET AGENT



The Great Ship "SEANDBEE"

The largest and most costly steamer on inland waters of the world—Steamer "CITY OF BUFFALO" and "CITY OF ERIE".
Leave Cleveland 9 p.m., arrive Buffalo 7:30 a.m. Leave Buffalo 7 p.m., arrive Cleveland 8:30 a.m. (U.S. Eastern Time)

Railroad tickets reading between Cleveland and Buffalo (either direction) accepted for transportation on our steamers.

New Tourist Automobile Rates—\$7.50 Round Trip, with 2 days return limit, for cars not exceeding 127 inches wheelbase. Cars over 127 inches wheelbase, \$12.00 Round Trip.

Beautifully colored sectional puzzle chart of the Great Ship "SEANDBEE" sent on request of five cents. Also ask for our Storage Circular and descriptive booklet free.

THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT CO.
Dept. B, Cleveland, Ohio

METROPOLITAN LINE

THE DAYLIGHT TRIP

CAPE COD CANAL TO NEW YORK \$5.23

DAILY TRIPS AT 5 P. M.

Steamers leave State House at the East. Hours of Daylight with View of the Cape Cod Canal. Sight and scenes of New York and its harbor.

BANGOR LINE—4 Trips Weekly

Leave Bangor, Me., Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 5 P. M. to Bangor and all intervening ports. Connections at Bangor for Bar Harbor, Acadia, and intermediate landings. Leave Bangor, Me., Friday, Saturday, 10 A. M. to Bangor and all intervening ports. Connections at Bangor for Rockland, Seal Harbor, and intermediate landings. Wed. 10 A. M. to Bangor and all intervening ports.

BOSTON AND PORTLAND LINE

Leave Boston, Mass., Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 5 P. M. to Portland, Me., and all intervening ports. Connections at Portland for Bangor, Acadia, and intermediate landings. Leave Portland, Me., Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 10 A. M. to Boston, Mass., and all intervening ports. Connections at Boston for Bangor, Acadia, and intermediate landings. Wed. 10 A. M. to Boston and all intervening ports.

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES

NEW YORK—ALBANY—TROY

Leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., week days, 6 P. M.; Sundays and holidays, 9 P. M.; West 132 St., half hour later.

During July Steamer "Berkeley" will sail from New York on odd dates; Steamers Trojan and Kensington on even dates.

Express freight, express, Automobiles carried, Sunday day trips to Newburgh and return, \$10.00.

Hudson Navigation Company.

Australia

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP CO.

Special Australian S. S. Schedules

35,000 ton Lloyd A1 register—Delightful service—Sydney—Short Line—Sydney—Melbourne—Quick passage—Lowest Rates—Pacific Tour \$237.50 1st class. Sailing dates on application.

H. L. KIRKIN, 12 Battery Pl., New York, 601 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

PHILADELPHIA

MORRIS

Boston to Philadelphia and Norfolk, for all points South and West. Two sailings weekly. Connections for Savannah and Jacksonville. Passenger or freight, contact agent, Fulton, Northern Avenue, Telephone Four Hill 6160

MERCHANTS & MINERS TRANS. CO.

CAPTURE OF GIANT AIRPLANE

LONDON, England—An interesting item of information is the capture of the French fighter, near Metz, of a giant aeroplane carrying nine passengers, including a pilot officer in command, two observers, two machine gunners, two specialist engineers, a pilot in charge of engines, and two other engineers. This machine was brought down in the allied lines on June 1 and is of the Lienz model and the most recent type capable of carrying a great weight of explosives. Its principal characteristics are: four motor engines of 300 horsepower each; a spread of wing equal to 43 meters; total length, 28 meters; a crew of twenty; empty weight, when empty, 2,000 kilograms; in flight, when fully loaded, 14,000 kilograms; weight of bombs carried, about 2,000 kilograms; maximum speed, 120 to 130 kilometers per hour; and an armament consisting of four machine guns. It is said that these planes are not safely employed

SOUTHERN

NUECES HOTEL

Corpus Christi, Texas
150 Miles from San Antonio
SALT WATER BATHING
SAILING BOATING
PERPETUAL SUNSHINE
and SEA BREEZES

Cool, Restful Nights

European Plan Fireproof

Modern Throughout

200 Rooms, 100 With Bath

\$1.00 up.

O. O. WOODMAN, Manager

CHICAGO

New Orleans, La.

The Paris of America

The St. Charles

"FINEST ALL-YEAR HOTEL IN THE SOUTH"

Ownership combined with experience and a genuine desire to serve make for the ideal in Hotel Management.

For booklets write Monitor Office.

Alfred S. Amer & Co., Ltd., Props.

St. Charles Hotel

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EASTERN

Southern Hotel

Light and German Streets

BALTIMORE

NEW—MODERN—FIREPROOF—CENTRAL

Every bedroom has a private bath.

Rooms at \$2.00 per day up (with private bath).

Every modern convenience.

Dining Room—Grill Room—Roof Garden.

F. W. BERGMAN, Managing Director.

Formerly Manager Hotel Statler, Detroit.

H. S. ROEHLER, Assistant Manager.

MORGAN & PARSONS

THE LAFAYETTE

ASBURY PARK, N. J.

Exclusive patronage. Beautiful Southern corner and other suites with private bathrooms; running water all rooms.

BATHING APARTMENTS with tubs, needles and shower baths.

OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1

Season rates. White Service. Booklet.

M. H. PROST, Owner and Mgr.

The Shoreham

SPRING LAKE BEACH NEW JERSEY

Located on the lake; two blocks from the ocean bathing beach.

E. E. SPANGENBERG, Proprietor

The BELLEVUE

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.

Centrally located, three minutes from station and from beautiful Delaware River. Near boating and bathing beach.

Golf, Tennis, Canoeing, and all outdoor sports. Send for Booklet.

HARVEY W. BLAIR, Proprietor.

HOTEL BELVEDERE

Charles at Chase Street, BALTIMORE, MD.

Fireproof. Elegant. Refined European Cuisine and Service.

Pure Artesian Water throughout from our well, 1,000 feet deep. Direct car lines and taxicabs to and from all railway and steamship depots.

Catering at all times and always to the comfort of guests.

CAFES

Cann's Sea Grill (Inc.)

Famous for Its Sea Food

Near No. Station, 122-124 Canal St. BOSTON, MASS.

When in Boston don't fail to try our famous 4-course Shore Dinner..... \$1.50

Steamed or Fried Clams..... .35

Braised Chicken Lobster..... 1.00

Also a KITCHEN and BAKERY DEPARTMENT

Phone Hay 3528

Excellent Food and Service

Artistic Surroundings Music

Cafe Minerva

216 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

H. C. DEMETER, Proprietor

Operating also Savoy and Irvington Cafes

unless accompanied by an escort of smaller fighting machines, because of their unwieldiness and size, which would prevent for the capture of this one intact.

NEW YORK



Hotel Majestic

COPELAND TOWNSEND

Central Park West at 72nd St. NEW YORK

A Hotel of distinction
For guests of discrimination
With tariff in moderation

Readers of this paper appreciate the home atmosphere and refined environment of The Majestic. Near the center of interest—Comfortably distant from the area of confusion.

THE HOUSE OF GOOD WILL

Prince George Hotel

Fifth Ave. & 28th Street NEW YORK

Announcing
a Third
Addition

WE extend to our many friends our sincere appreciation of the patronage which has made necessary a still further expansion, increasing our capacity to

1000 ROOMS

The addition also includes large new dining rooms. The high degree of personal service so long characteristic of the Prince George Hotel will be zealously maintained.

Geo. H. Newton

Formerly of Parker House, Boston, and Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York

Room and Bath, \$2 and up; Two Persons, \$3 and up. Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath, \$5 and up.

Park Avenue Hotel

Park Avenue (4th) 32d and 33d Streets NEW YORK

Single Rooms \$1.50 per day upwards.

Advantages

Close to shopping and shopping center. Unique dining loggia overlooking sunken garden.

Orchestral music of highest order.

GEORGE C. BROWN, Proprietor.

Other hotels in New York under same management: MAJESTIC, Central Park West at 72nd St.; HARGRAVE, 72nd St. at Columbus Ave.; 41 square to Central Park; MARTHA WASHINGTON, 29 East 28th St. (for women). Booklets sent free by applying to any of above hotels.

JOHN McE. BOWMAN, President.

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MADISON AVENUE

42nd and 43rd Streets

One block from the Grand Central Terminal.

Entrance to Subway and convenient to all Transportation Lines.

Within easy access of all places of amusement and in the heart of the new shopping district.

Rates from \$2.50 Per Day

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Hotel Marsoilles

102 W. 44th St. at 10th St. NEW YORK

Catering to a select clientele.

Superb Dining-Room Service

CLIFFORD A. STORM, Mgr.

Opposite Subway Entrance

Rooms Are Cool and Comfortable

THE BILTMORE

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One of America's latest and most refined hotels in the very center of New York

Only hotel occupying an entire city block. Vanderbilt and Madison Aves., 43rd and 44th Sts., adjoining Grand Central Terminal.

1000 rooms open to outside at 500 with bath.

Room rates from \$2.50 per day. Suites from 2 to 10 rooms.

Permanent occupancy. Large and small bath, banquet and dining salons, and suites specially private functions.

John McE. Bowman, Pres.

Write for free Guide of Buffalo and Niagara Falls

Sent free with the Compliments of this modern, fireproof hotel. Quietly, conveniently located. Ideal for tourists.

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North St. at Delaware BUFFALO, N. Y.

European plan. All outside rooms. \$1.50. On Empire Tours. Road guide free.

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LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.

76 Miles from Albany. Directly on the Lake Front, also State Road from Lake George Village to Bolton Landing.

Capacity, 300 guests—White Service. With Private Bathrooms.

Open June to October—Adjoining New Country and Yacht Club—Fireproof Garage—Booklet Free

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500 ROOMS

Largest Hotel in the State

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The Broztell

E. 27th St. at 5th Ave., NEW YORK

Every Room With Bath and Shower \$1.50 to \$3.00 Per Day

Martha Washington

(JUST OFF FIFTH AVENUE)

29 East 29th Street, New York City

The Famous Hotel for Women

FROM our 500 spotless rooms you may select one at \$1.50 per day and up; \$1.00 per day each where several take a large room together.

We serve an excellent Table d'Hôte luncheon at 50 cents and dinner at 65 cents.

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HOTEL Albemarle

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In the center of the theatre, automobile and shopping section.

ROOM RATES PER DAY

Single room, semi-private bath \$1.50; double, \$2.00.

Double room (for 2 persons), with private bath, \$2.00.

Sitting room, bedroom, bath \$4.00.

Special Rates by the Week

CHAS. P. ZAZZALI, Manager

ALLERTON HOUSE for Bachelors

302 West Twenty-Second Street NEW YORK

Atmosphere and spirit of a well appointed club for men of refinement.

New Fireproof Building—Shower Baths

Billiard Room

Single Rooms, \$5.00 to \$7.00 per Week

ADIRONDACKS

GRAND VIEW HOTEL

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER. Every convenience to meet the requirements of refined people; exceptional table; orchestra; private baths.

FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR RENT AU out of four Adirondack divisions. Circular. M. B. MARSHALL, Lake Placid, N. Y.

NEW YORK

HOTEL BELLECLAIRE

NEW YORK

Broadway at 77th St.

Surface Cars at Door

Subway at 79th St.

Only a few minutes from the Shopping and Theatrical District.

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LEADING HOTELS AND MISCELLANEOUS CLASSIFIED

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The Charlesgate

Boston, Mass.

Corner Beacon Street and Back Bay Park
Overlooking Charles River and Fenway
Cool, quiet and attractive, furnished or
unfurnished suites for permanent or trans-
ient occupancy at moderate rates.
Dining Room operated entire year.
Tel. B. B. 2379
HERBERT G. SUMMERS
Also Operating
THE CLIFF HOTEL
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NEW ENGLAND



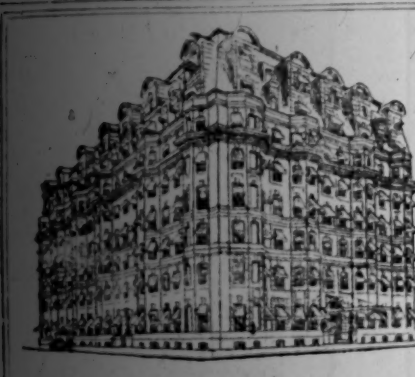
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390 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston

This Distinctive Boston House is called by glob-
trotters one of the most homelike and attractive hotels
in the world.

Our booklet contains a guide to Boston and its historic vicinity. For
motorists, "Thirty Motor Runs Around Boston." Write me for them. It
will be a pleasure to serve you in any way I can.

C. S. COSTELLO, Manager.



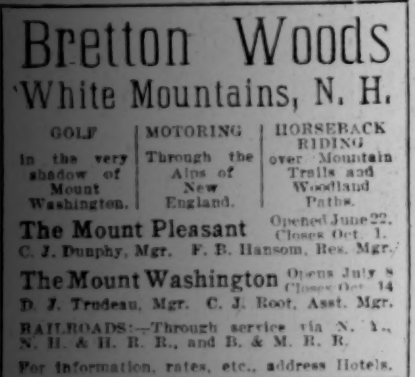
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BOSTON, MASS.

Overlooking the beautiful Fenway Park
A modern hotel with the harmonious
atmosphere of a private home. To
ladies traveling alone courteous protection
is assured.

One person, \$2.50 a day.
Two persons, \$3.50 a day.
Special weekly rates on application.
No rooms without bath.

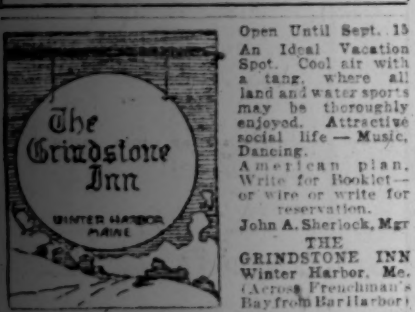
L. H. TORREY, Manager.



Bretton Woods

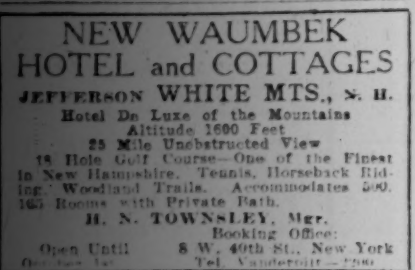
White Mountains, N. H.

GOLF MOTORING HORSEBACK RIDING
In the very heart of the
White Mountains, New
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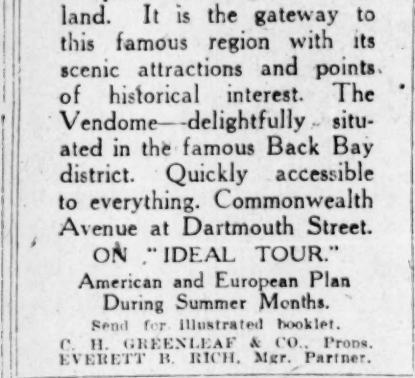
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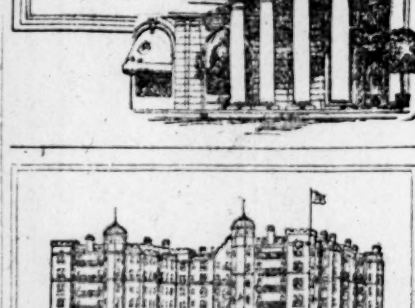
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BEHIND THE LINES IN FRANCE

IT WAS away back in 1915, a long time ago as war counts time, that the wise heads in England began to realize that the public duty to the soldier, who was fighting the world's battle for liberty, could know no bounds, and that his care of him could heed neither time nor season, but must include his entire well-being from his home to the trenches and back again.

Tommy had given such proofs of his heroic devotion, and inextinguishable humor under the most terrific adversity, that there was no heart unmoved at the recital of them. The story of General Bridge's toy drum and whistle band, in the streets of St. Quentin, had stirred the whole nation as it grasped at the love that had inspired it, and one great cry arose, "What can we do for them? What would they like?"

All this time, there was growing, in her midst, the mightiest army England had ever known or dreamt of. Indiscriminately, it came from cottage and castle and from all between. Much of it was accustomed to every refinement of life and soon all of it would be marching away to the firing line, no farther distance from home than the roar of the "heavies" could pass. This multitude would be divided into two camps, the fighters in the trenches and the reserves behind the lines. Physical comforts were being provided and manufactured at home, by loving hands, in millions. The Y. M. C. A. and other camps fed and clothed the war-weary boy, on his way back to rest and to write home that he was "in the pink; but he couldn't be writing all the time, reading even was an effort, for the horror of war was strong upon him."

It soon became obvious what was needed. The soldier longed for the delights of home, its distractions and amusements most of all, and it was noticed that the leave-blessed officers and men with one accord made for the lightest and brightest form of entertainment that London provided. But leave was for the few and the need for the many, and it soon became plain that there was only one thing to do; and, since the soldier couldn't come to the fun, they must imitate Mahomet and take the fun to the soldier.

KULTUR had, for generations, used music just as it had used Krupp and other things for the hoodwinking of the German people. It shouted its suggestions that Germany was the only musical nation in the world, till the world almost believed it,

for the proper organization of music and entertainment for the soldier to prove that not only is he a lover of music, but, what is more, of good music, and would endure sacrifices of comfort to hear it that would make the stay-at-home gasp with wonder.

But this is a digression, and our "so it began" is the last point of con-

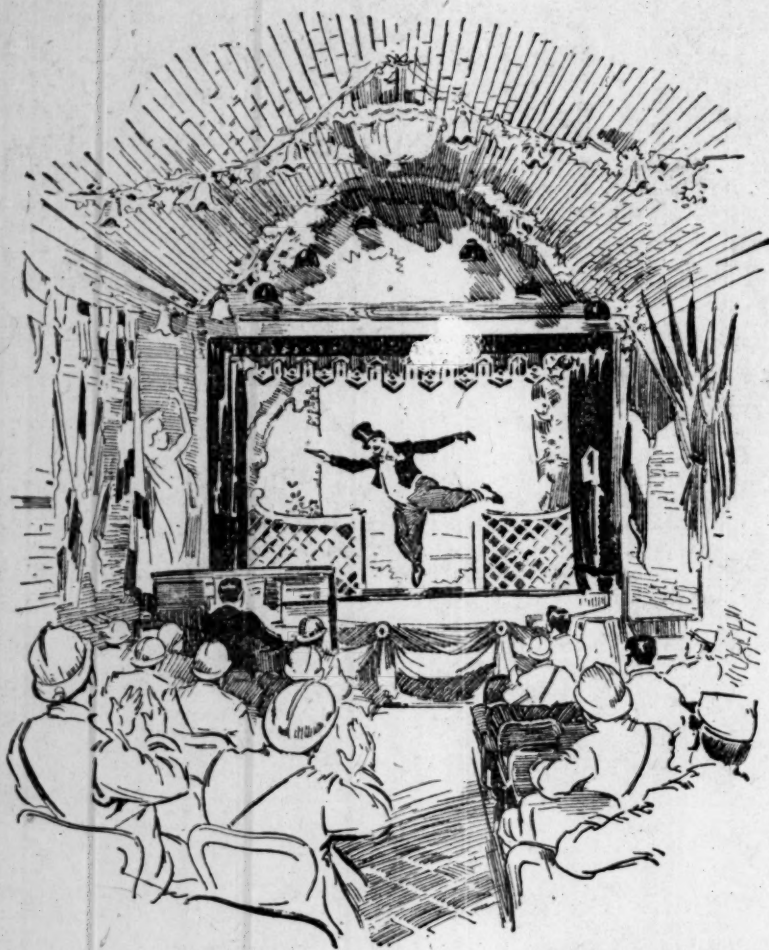
outside, an audience as large again would listen in less comfort and join in the mighty choruses. Those audiences! The huts are only very dimly lit. Those who can, come early and take the front seats; they love to be near the performers, and it is cold and wet outside. Perhaps a crowd of men, straight out of the trenches, come

the most kindly, sympathetic audience in the world to play and sing to. The concerts last about an hour and a half, and never lag or drag; and the three cheers for the concert party that you get at the end is worth anything to hear."

MISS ASHWELL'S work is as highly organized as most women's war work. Some time ago there were no less than five concert parties touring continuously up and down the British portion of the western front, and soon there will be 15 permanent troupes radiating from six given centers. Even with the five parties, over 6000 concerts have been given, and a casual visitor to one in a typical Y. M. C. A. hut gives the audience as about 2000, with a huge overflow outside. Like every one else, these concert parties work at concert pitch. The days of the evening performance, and, perhaps, two matinees at most a week are as extinct as the Dodo; "out there" three concerts a day is the ration, with an average trip of 25 miles between theaters, or rather Y. M. C. A. huts. And this isn't all that Miss Ashwell has done; it isn't even the largest part of it. It was she who organized the individuals, and there are the firing line concert parties in which, to their everlasting disappointment, they do not allow women. These firing line parties travel up and down the line, from Ypres to the Somme, and one can picture their performances under rougher and more temporary conditions, drawing forth the same breathless attention and enthusiasm from the men either just off the firing step or just going back to it.

It is an undeniable fact, and one wonders if the German kulturist would scoff or be impressed if he knew it, that the better the music is at these concerts the better the men like it. Of course, they love the homemade topical song, the comic song with a chorus, or the very latest of everything from revue and music hall; but, in a surprising way, they love the classic too. One writer, a well-known violinist, who has been one of a permanent concert party, with a four months' contract, giving 10 or 12 concerts a week, tells how much the soldiers loved to hear the Beethoven and Handel minuets, the Chopin nocturne and the Mendelssohn concerto finale, with a special call always for the Dvorak humoresque.

We must not be forgetting the movies, since life has become incomplete without them. They play a large part in the amusement of the soldier, and it isn't to be even hinted that they are to be frightened out of even No Man's Land on occasion.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Almost every division has its own troupe of entertainers

fact with the story; so let us get back to it.

First, there were the individuals, whose names were household words at home, Harry Lauder, George Robey, and others. They toured the camps, and toured again and again, and would have sung in the first line trenches if they had been allowed; everywhere they sang the men listened and laughed, and were the better for it. Laughter. Then the concert and music hall companies began to come, and stood not upon the order of their

in: they are covered with mud, and burdened with equipment; but they come to the concert, instead of going to sleep, and they are the most wonderful listeners of all. They sing choruses to the echo, and every item on the program is enjoyed. The hour and a half's performance is over before they think it is well started and, with their terrific cheers for the concert party, the men wander off to billets and such form of bed as they hold. Perhaps the concert party give an overflow performance and the



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Best of all is the letter from home

out his regiment or brigade for talent, and to form a troupe of minstrels or something that can give a performance and begin to rehearse, heaven knows where, and to draft the program of the first appearance of the Peripatetic Pierrots.

There was never anything like the adaptability of the soldier, unless it is that of the sailor—he believes he has the pull anyhow, being the elder service—but see the soldiers produce a piano for an evening sing-song, in a behind-the-lines village which was supposed to have swept clear of everything, however remotely useful or ornamental. It needs a Kipling to immortalize it.

NOWADAYS almost every division has its own troupe of Pierrots at least, besides occasional side-show entertainers. There are lots of professional actors in the service and they, perhaps, form a nucleus; it is popular testimony that many of these troupes can put on a performance equal to almost any first-class music hall at home. The divisional concerts are usually given at some rail-head town and, if you happen to have the luck to get a day off for a thousand and one reasons, such as bringing up luxuries for the mess—if you are its unhappy caterer—it is well worth while, in the language of the vernacular, to "blow in" while it is going on. So writes one fortunate. The audience is composed mainly of men from battalions in reserve. They were, probably, in the trenches last week, and will be going back to them tomorrow. You meet old friends. Smith perhaps just out of hospital and on his way back to his unit, and Jones just off the leave train with the latest gossip from London, and glad to be out of the air raids which had kept him awake at night! But we must not talk, but make the most of the show, which is an extra good one; for, all too soon, it will be over, and we shall be footing it back to billets along a poplar-lined road, hoping that some sort of wheeled affair will come along and help us a mile or two on our way.

One such troupe, as far back as 1915, organized itself into the 4th Brigade R. F. A. Pierrots; they procured costumes—don't ask how—black with light blue pompons, and printed programs, and advertised themselves as widely as their jurisdiction ran. The division came in force and was pleased. The general even looked in, was seen to smile and, without more ado, their position was assured and they became a divisional asset. Permission was next got to hold their concerts in a theater in a near-by town, and after that, even when the battery was in action, they managed to give two concerts a week in that theater. The artists crawled out of their gun pits and got to the theater somehow, and after the two-hour performance got back again

somehow to the job of straining the Hun.

Now, with the tremendous growth of the American Army in France, the organization of amusements is being duplicated across the Atlantic and, from its New York headquarters, the Over There Theater League is busily perfecting its arrangements to send across its first contingent of 40 players. They are expected to tour in parties of three and five and, in the meantime, the league is providing for the soldiers' own histrionic efforts by shipping to them quantities of wigs and costumes and acting paraphernalia.

The recent arrival in France of an incredibly large shipment of baseball bats, from "an Atlantic port," might have given the impression that the American soldier was starting into

the Tommies, drawing upon their cricket vocabulary and their reminiscences of tipcat in following the moves of the game, but frankly puzzled by the sporadic flights of the players from base to base; while polius earnestly implore explanations from willing but ill-equipped interpreters, who find their pocket guides to the French language strangely lacking in such important matters as bunts and foul tips.

KIPLING'S "Flanneled fools at the wickets and muddled oafs at the goals" poem may have had a reason—even a saving grace is probably capable of exaggeration—but a saving grace games certainly are to the Anglo-Saxon mind, and the object lesson has never been more pointed than behind the lines in France. It takes more than the German and his frightfulness to rob him of his joy in bat and ball. Fresh from the trenches or waiting momentary orders to go up to them matters nothing; they fling themselves into the tournament for the divisional or regimental cup and round about some level space, preferably an old pasture field, the unemployed will gather and cheer and the players will strive with all the zest and much of the skill of the old days at home.

War and all its works is forgotten in the struggle for the winning point, even though an enemy's aeroplane, high overhead, mistakes them for some mysterious concentration of troops or rehearsal of attack and tears holes in the next field in an effort to put a stop to it.

The story is still good of the practical joking airman who is said to have dropped a football on a German town, labeled "April Fool." As it slowly fell, the joker in the sky was convulsed to see the people in the streets catch sight of it and bolt for shelter. It hit and the horrified populace saw it bounce high in the air, but they only cowered more closely, thinking it must be some new form of frightfulness which not even their Higher Command had ever thought of—the bouncing bomb. The airman's last view, as he circled away, was of a few venture-some ones delicately approaching the quiescent football, all unprepared for its message.

But, if games and sport behind the lines are wonderful to those at home, what can be said of chess in a front line dugout? By the light of a guttering candle, muffled to the ears in trench coats and scarfs, two enthusiasts sit and ponder the problems of attack and defense, just as if there weren't such a thing in the world as a rumour or a whizzbang, or a show of some sort were not on tomorrow's cards.

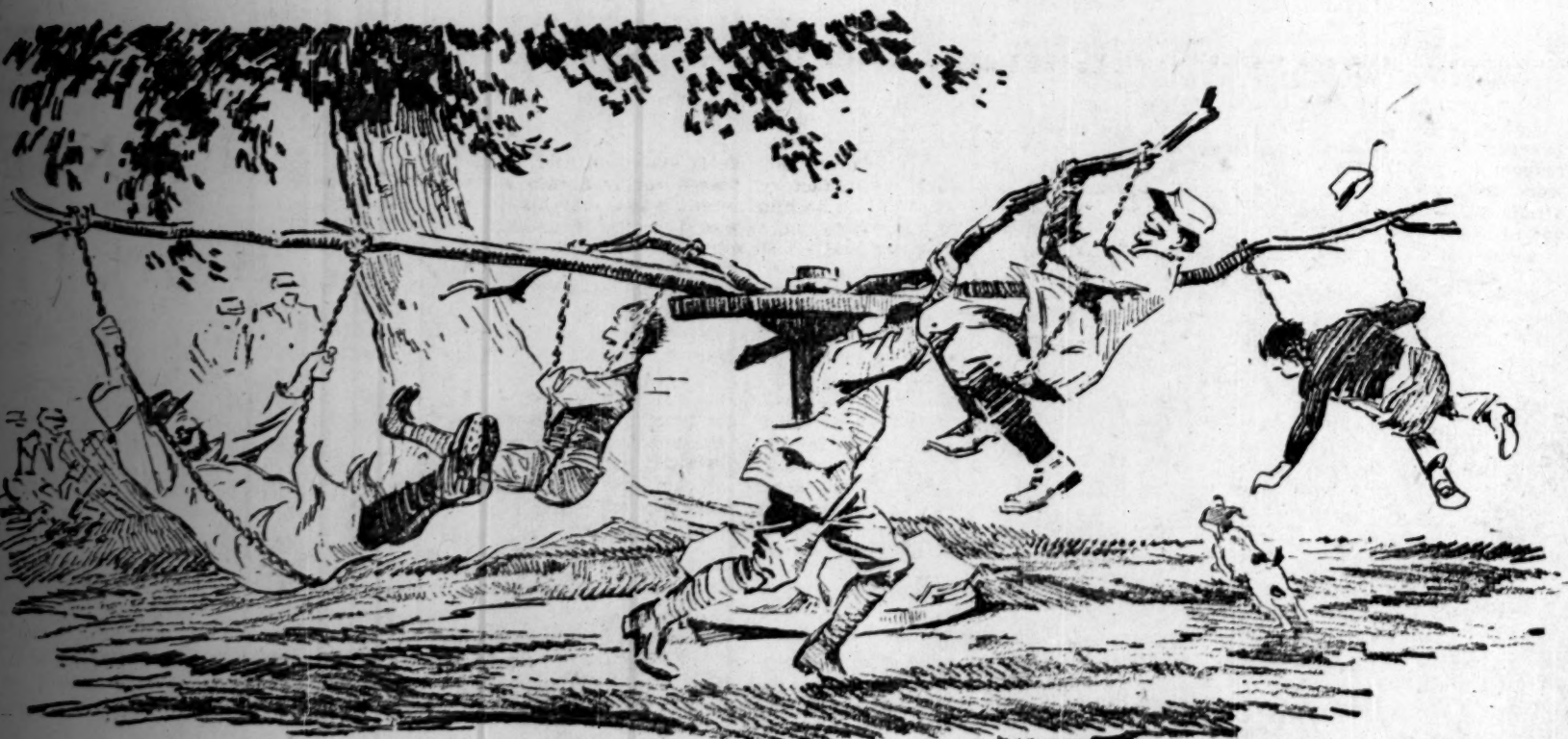
Detachment could hardly go further than this but, whatever it is, concerts, chess, Pierrots, or football, it all bespeaks a poise of mind wonderful in its power to place war aside and to take a fresh grip of the greater truth.



They love the homemade topical song

battle equipped somewhat along the lines of the Stone Age warrior. But, next to the American mail, the baseball scores from the Polo Grounds and Braves Field, from the South Side Grounds and Forbes Field, form the closest link with home for the "Yank," while the game itself is played all the way from the trenches to the Tulle-ries.

Given an impromptu diamond and a leisure hour, and the tongue of the American soldier drops into a dialect of the sport quite incomprehensible to the uninitiated. About the field stand



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

War and all its works are easily forgotten

and it organized its music from grand opera to school orchestra to further the belief and to stifle thinking with self-satisfaction. England, in particular, suffered by comparison. The state has always aided art as little as it conveniently could—which was very little; its motives are obscure: the fact is sufficient and the Englishmen would have been the first to admit that England was utterly and absolutely unmusical in comparison with every European nation, Germany in particular. But now the kultur bubble had been pricked and the chance had come

coming, but went at the job and its thousand difficulties and discomforts with no less cheerfulness than did the soldiers they had come to amuse.

Miss Lena Ashwell, who is well known in London, and at the Kingsway Theater in particular, became a great organizer of these concert parties, in connection with the ladies' auxiliary committee of the Y. M. C. A. From one Y. M. C. A. hut to another the company would go, giving a program of old English songs, ballads, glees, choruses and recitations. The huts were always filled to overflowing and,

scene is repeated, or they may have a journey to make to their next stopping place, and into a motor truck they are packed with their properties and bumped off along Flanders side roads into the darkness and pattering rain.

FROM a musician's point of view the conditions are not ideal," writes one who has done his share at entertaining the men at the front. "Often the hut is situated near railway lines and the hooting of engines drowns our high pianissimo notes. It is cold outside, and the warm, damp fog of smoke is trying both for singers and instruments; strings break constantly. But the audience is wonderful and makes up for all difficulties and discomforts. They come very early to get front seats. It is a joy to them to get as close as possible to these people from a different world, to see something other than mud and khaki. When the hut and the gangways are quite full, a glance at the windows will show another audience listening outside in the cold of rain or snow.

"Picture to yourself a long, darkish hut, a sea of tanned brown faces in the dim, smoky atmosphere. Sometimes a crowd of boys straight from the front trenches, covered with mud and ragged into the bargain. The boys who have lived so close to the many hideous forms of warfare are the most wonderful listeners of all. As I face them, they seem to be all eyes and strange, intense, rapt faces. There is something pathetically dramatic in the readiness for amusement of the soldiers away from the trenches. Constant living in peril gives the involuntary knack of living each moment to the full. They love a song with a chorus and sing it with all their cheery souls. Every item on the program is a success, and they are

Here is a picture of one, from a nameless gunner:

"In my last battery, we used to have a moving picture show once a week. Just about dusk, a three-ton motor lorry would arrive in the yard of the farm where we were billeted and two officers of the church army would emerge with their stock in trade. The sheet would be stretched in the corner of the barn, and the half-battery not on duty would lie about on the barn floor almost as interested in the preparations for the show as in the show itself. Overhead we might hear the drone of an aeroplane or more often the sizzle of a shell, followed by a crump as it burst a hundred yards or so away. Outside our own guns would be barking their eternal 'tu quoque' at the German batteries, but, like Gallio, we cared for none of these things. Charlie Chaplin or Fatty Arbuckle were convulsing the crowd with a pie-throwing comedy, or any one of a hundred sights or stories were charming their thoughts away from war and all its works, into 'fresh fields and pastures new.' The men eagerly looked forward to the arrival of that church army lorry and, in spite of frequent shellings in our notoriously 'unhealthy' neighborhood, the church army movie outfit never failed to keep its appointment."

The story is growing apace and nothing has been said about the men's capacity to entertain themselves; whole episodes would hardly do justice to it. The German may sneer at British music, but no one in his senses could carp at a Briton's love of the theater. He has been going to the theater for 400 years, and wherever in the world two or three Britons are gathered together, there is founded a dramatic club. So, right in the very face of the Hun and his frightfulness, moving backward and forward from billets to the first line, he finds time to comb



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Chess, by the light of a guttering candle



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The men have a marvelous capacity to entertain themselves

THE HOME FORUM

Here and Over There

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HERE and over there is God. As the Psalmist insists, God is "a very present help in trouble."—trouble that seems to have been forced upon us, but which is after all only an expression of humanity's ignorance of Spirit. Job's friend advised him to find God. "Acquaint now thyself with him," he said, "and be at peace; thereby good shall come unto thee," and Job found it necessary to follow this advice before his healing was obtained. What he found, as anybody can see, was that God is omnipresent good and that therefore evil is not really present, neither can there be such a thing as omnipresent evil if God, good, fills all space. In his spiritual ignorance, he believed, as so many people of today also believe, that evil was present in reality just as much as good; he did not apprehend at first that evil's presence could never be on any other basis than that of a finite theory, a false belief, an unreality, or a lie.

Now, proving the omnipresence of God first to themselves and then also to others was the great task before every Bible witness to the truth. What Abraham was naturally longing for was the living presence of God, and he found it, and, being faithful, this presence guided him into the promised land. Moses also wanted to know that God was good, was omnipresent Being, and God called to him out of the burning bush and assured him by word and by demonstration that God, Spirit, was the only "I AM" and that there could be no other presence nor power besides Him. So one might go on multiplying instances until the Bible was perceived to be the book of the omnipresence of God, Spirit.

What has been said about the Bible may also be said about Science and Health, in which God's omnipresence is set forth. It is unmistakably evident that with Mrs. Eddy, just as with the great characters of the Bible, God's omnipresence was not merely a beautiful theory or a blind belief but a most significant reality, and the point she makes in Science and Health is that God's omnipresence must become just such a reality to us before we can lay hold of the claim that we understand God, Christian Science, or Chris-

tianity. To understand and to demonstrate that God, Spirit, is all-presence was the deep desire, the earnest prayer, of Mrs. Eddy. This can be readily inferred not only from all she said and did, but also from a verse which she wrote for the flyleaf of Science and Health. She says:

"Oh! Thou hast heard my prayer;
And I am blest!
This is Thy high behest:
Thou here, and everywhere."

Is it not evident from all this that the task of every one who has had anything to do with the foundation work of Christianity has been to prove the omnipresence of God, Infinite good?

But, it is objected, how can anyone be expected to agree to the omnipresence of God, when it is so very apparent that evil is manifested everywhere, and good is mostly conspicuous for its absence? How is anyone to believe in God, good, at all when the testimony of physical sense is constantly denying the presence and power of God? Evidently it has been questions just like these that all of the ancient as well as modern worthies have had to answer, and when once they had solved the mystery they had gained an indestructible understanding of God. Evidently, also, we must look beyond a finite sense of things.

Now, no one made clearer proofs of God's presence and power than Christ Jesus. But to understand the words and works of the Master we must first of all take him for what he proclaimed himself to be, namely, the Son of God. He never claimed to be God. He was Godlike and spiritual, that is, he reflected God, Spirit, so faithfully that to see him was to perceive or catch a glimpse of the Father—of the nature of God, or divine Love. Does not a mathematician prove the presence of the law of numbers by his understanding thereof? Christ Jesus, therefore, manifested by word and deed the presence of God, not in any supernatural way, but through a perfectly natural understanding of Spirit, of divine law, and he insisted that by denying and overcoming material sense, his followers or students could acquire this same spiritual

understanding of God which he possessed and could demonstrate it even as he did. His words, therefore, by which he declared himself to be "the way" have a great significance. To the Master, God was always at hand. There was always an abiding sense of the Father's presence, which he could demonstrate at all times. It should also not be forgotten that because Christ Jesus could prove at all times that God was with him he left no creed and established no ceremony. What, for instance, could a ceremony mean to a man so conscious of the ever-presence of God, Spirit or Life, that he awoke the dead by a word? Is it not mere folly, then, to emphasize creed or ceremony rather than the spiritual facts which these ceremonies are to symbolize?

Because the senses testify falsely, God's presence has always to be known through reasoning from an infinite or spiritual basis or by revelation. It could not, of course, come through the false evidence of the physical senses, any more than error can testify of the truth. Spiritual sense alone has testified of God's presence.

For this reason, the first step in gaining an understanding of the omnipresence of God, or Spirit,—such, for instance, as Jesus of Nazareth gained, is to deny the false sense of reality in matter, to refuse, as it were, to be a slave to material sense evidence, and to correct it with spiritual understanding.

So Mrs. Eddy sums up the whole matter in her answer to the question in Science and Health, "What is the scientific statement of being?" She says on page 468: "There is no life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter. All is Infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all." It is on this basis of the denial of matter and the recognition of Spirit as the All-in-all of presence, power and Science, that we can prove to our complete satisfaction that God is with us here, and over there, and everywhere.

Along the Roadside

Along the roadside, like the flowers of gold
That tawny Incas for their gardens wrought,
Heavy with sunshine droops the golden-rod,
And the red pennons of the cardinal-flowers
Hang motionless upon their upright staves.
The sky is hot and hazy, and the wind,
Wing-weary with its long flight from the south,
Unfelt; yet, closely scanned, yon maple leaf
With faintest motion, as one stirs in dreams,
Confesses it. The locust by the wall
Stabs the noon silence with his sharp alarm.
A single hay-cart down the dusty road
Creaks slowly, with its driver fast asleep.
On the load's top, Against the neighboring hill,
Huddled along the stone wall's shady side,
The sheep show white, as if a snow-drift still
Defied the dog-star. Through the open door
A drowsy smell of flowers—gay heliotrope,
And white sweet clover, and shy mignonette—
Comes faintly in, and silent chorus lends
To the pervading symphony of peace.
—Whittier.

Mohammad Taghlak, the Man of Ideas

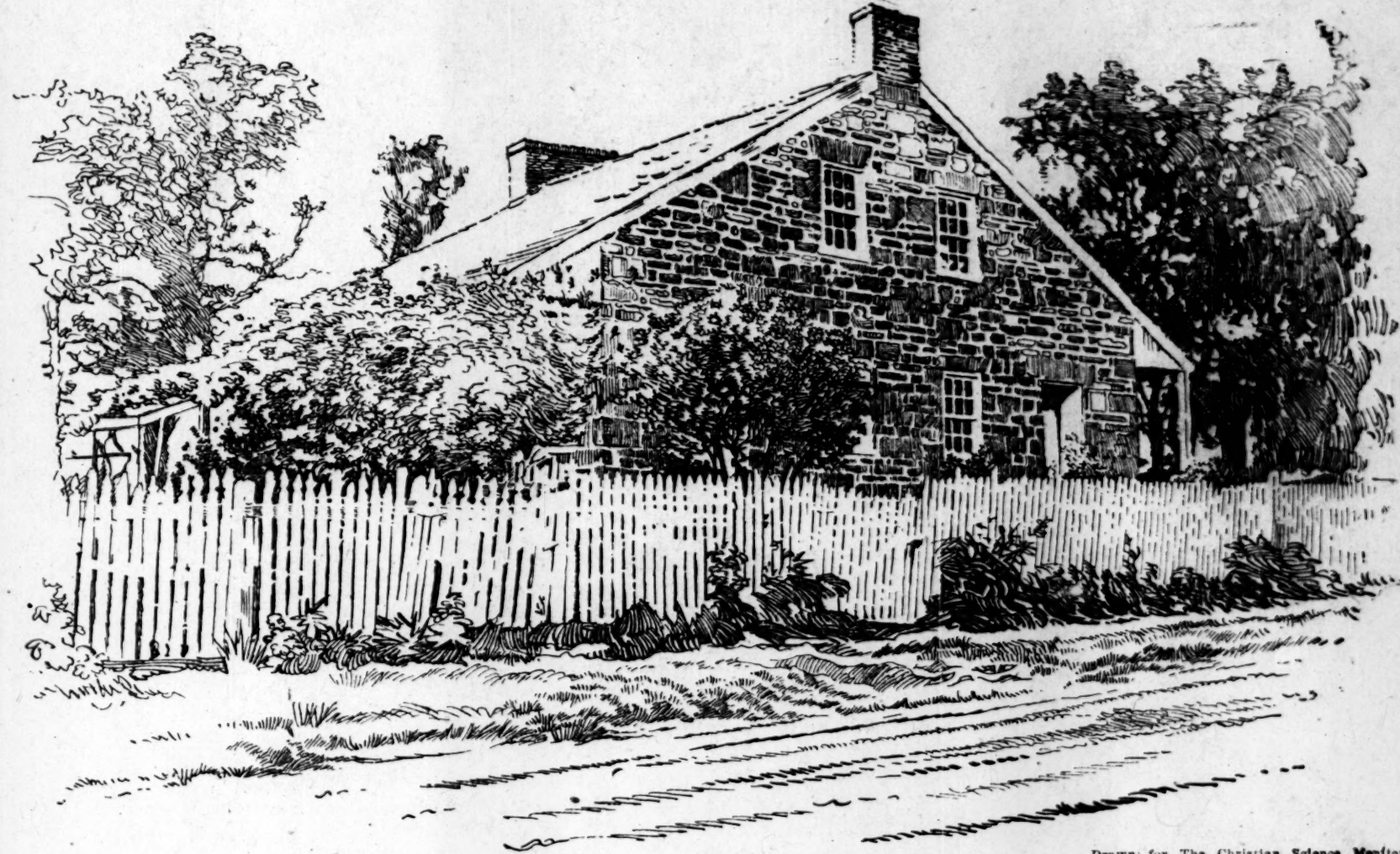
"In each of the three dynasties that ruled India throughout the Thirteenth and Fourteenth centuries there was one conspicuously remarkable figure." Prof. Stanley Lane-Poole writes in his "Medieval India." "Among the slave kings it was Balban, the man of action; among the Khaljis it was Ala-ad-din, the crude but daring political economist; among the Karauanas it was Mohammad Taghlak, the man of ideas. The history of the East, as we have said, centers in its kings, and the history of eastern dynasties is apt to consist of the rise of one great man and the decay of his successors. Mohammad Taghlak was the most striking figure in medieval India. He was a man with ideas far beyond his age. Ala-ad-din had brought a vigorous but uncultivated mind to bear upon the problems of government; Mohammad Taghlak was even more daring in his plans, but they were the ideals of a man of trained intellect and tutored imagination. He was perfect in the humanities of his day, a keen student of Persian poetry—the Latin of Indian education—a master of style, supremely eloquent in an age of rhetoric, a philosopher, trained in logic and Greek metaphysics, with whom scholars feared to argue. The contemporary writers extol his skill in composition and his exquisite calligraphy, and his beautiful coinage bears witness to his critical taste in the art of engraving the Arabic character, which he read and understood though he could not speak the language fluently.

"In short, he was complete in all that high culture could give in that age and country, and he added to the finish of his training a natural genius for original conception, a marvelous memory, and an indomitable will. His idea of a central capital, and his plan of a nominal token currency, like most of his schemes, were good; but he made no allowance for the native dislike of innovations, he hurried his novel

measures without patience for the slow adoption of the people, and when they grew discontented and rebelled he punished them without ruth. To him what seemed good must be done at once, and when it proved impossible or unsuccessful his disappointment reached the verge of frenzy, and he wreaked his wrath indiscriminately upon the unhappy offenders who could not keep pace with his imagination. Hence with the best intentions, excellent ideas, but no balance of patience, no sense of proportion, Mohammad Taghlak was a transcendent failure."

"It is but just to the hasty sultan to admit that he did his best to remedy some of his mistakes," the writer goes on to say. "He distributed daily food to all the people of Delhi for six months in a time of scarcity, and he organized an excellent system of government loans to agriculturists which would have been of great service but for the dishonesty of the overseers. To meet the heavy drain upon the treasury he made his famous experiment of a token currency, which raised a storm as furious as that which raged round Wood's halfpence in the days of Swift. He may have taken the idea from the paper money issued by Kubilai Khan in China, or from the paper notes with which a Mogol Khan of Persia had recently endeavored to cheat his subjects. But Mohammad Taghlak's forced currency was not intended to devalue, and as a matter of fact accidentally enriched the people, whilst the substitution of minted copper for paper was a new idea. The copper token was to pass at the value of the contemporary silver tanka, and of course its acceptance depended upon the credit of the public treasury. Mohammad Taghlak has been called 'the Prince of Moneyers,' and there is no doubt that he devoted much attention to his coinage."

"So important indeed," says the



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

General Lee's Headquarters on the Chambersburg Pike

When Gen. Robert E. Lee led the Army of Northern Virginia through the beautiful Cumberland valley—the Kittittany, "the endless," as it was in the more poetical language of the Lenni-Lenape—he was taking possession of a region of country which had been, already, the scene of stirring events in two wars.

So far as is known, the first white settlers in the valley were three brothers by the name of Chambers, from County Antrim, Ireland, sturdy men who had chosen the arduous life of the pioneer in the new Province of Pennsylvania. They first erected mills on the Fishing Creek, a tributary of the Susquehanna. The region was far from being uninhabited, for the wigwags of the Lenni-Lenapes were scattered all about; but there were plenty of room. There were open stretches of prairie which invited the culture of grain and vegetables; herds of deer and bands of elk roamed freely through the forest, and the streams were full of fish. Penn's government had taught the Indians to respect the white man. The brothers were made welcome, and the most arable land was generously pointed out to them.

As the Indians came to the mills, they brought tales of a still richer country beyond; and finally, after hearing from one of them a glowing description of the wonderful water power where the Falling Spring joined the Conococheague ("Indeed-a-long-way") they went on to that spot; and there, in 1736, Benjamin Chambers built a log house which was the beginning of Chambersburg. New mills of various kinds were built, and other buildings followed; a garden and an orchard were planted. The adjacent country was rapidly settled by new comers, and a community of North of Ireland Presbyterians established itself, determining, for all the future, the character of that part of Pennsylvania.

For many years the colony enjoyed

an uninterrupted intercourse and trade with the Indians, who looked with wonder upon the useful customs of the settlers, and their simple, heartfelt religious observances. They trusted Mr. Chambers, who talked with them in their own language, and protected his property even after the French and Indian war broke out. Then, as many white men throughout the Province became aggressive, the feeling changed, and all the settlements were more or less harassed. Some forts were erected by the Provincial Government, but they were limited in their range of protection, and much of the country was laid waste. Three times Mr. Chambers petitioned for some protection for Chambersburg, which was far from any of the forts erected, but without avail. Then he took matters into his own hands, as the virtual head

of the community. He built a large, two-story stone house, thick-walled, roofed with lead, and mounted two heavy cannon on the roof. He inclosed the house with a stockade surrounded by a moat, and thus the settlement had a citadel. Later, the Provincial Government, with strange injustice, attempted to take the cannon to some larger town, lest they fall into the hands of the French; but Benjamin Chambers held on to his own. During all the eight years of the war, the fort was a center of protection, and, seventy years afterward, one of the cannon was being used in the town celebration of Independence Day.

But perhaps the noblest deed done within the borders of Chambersburg was the writing of that "Genl. Order No. 72," issued June 27, 1863, by General Lee, from the old stone house which he had made his headquarters,

in which he reminds his army that "the duties exacted of us by civilization and Christianity are not less obligatory in the country of the enemy than in our own. The Commanding General considers that no greater disgrace could befall the Army, and through it our whole people, than the perpetration of the barbarous outrages upon the innocent and defenseless and the wanton destruction of private property. . . . It must be remembered that we make war only on armed men. . . . The Commanding General, therefore, earnestly exhorts the troops to abstain from the most scrupulous care from unnecessary or wanton injury to private property, and he enjoins upon all officers to arrest and bring to summary punishment all who shall in any way offend against the orders on this subject."

The records show that this order was obeyed.

Burke's Eloquence

"There is no single speech of Mr. Burke which can convey a satisfactory idea of his powers of mind; to do him justice, it would be necessary to quote all his works; the only specimen of Burke is, all that he wrote. With respect to most other speakers, a specimen is generally enough, or more than enough. When you are acquainted with their manner, and see what proficiency they have made in the mechanical exercise of their profession, with what facility they can borrow a simile, or round a period, how dexterously they can argue, and object, and rejoin, you are satisfied; there is no other difference in their speeches than what arises from the differences of the subjects. But this was not the case with Burke," Hazlitt writes in his essay on the character of Burke. "He brought his subjects along with him; he drew his materials from himself. . . . His stock of ideas did not consist of a few meager facts, mea-

gerly stated, of half a dozen commonplace tortures under a thousand different ways; but his mine of wealth was a profound understanding, inexhaustible as the human heart, and various as the sources of human nature. He therefore enriched every subject to which he applied himself, and new subjects were only the occasions of calling forth fresh powers of mind which had not been before exerted. It would therefore be in vain to look for the proof of his powers in any one of his speeches or writings; they all contained some additional proof. "I am not going to make an idle panegyric on Burke (he has no need of it); but I cannot help looking upon him as the chief boast and ornament of the English House of Commons. What has been said of him is, I think, strictly true, that 'he was the most eloquent man of his time; his wisdom was greater than his eloquence.' The only public man that in my opinion can be put in any competition with him, is Lord Chatham; and he moved in a sphere so very remote, that it is almost impossible to compare them. But though it would perhaps be difficult to determine which of them excelled most in his particular way, there is nothing in the world more easy than to point out in what their peculiar excellencies consisted. They were in every respect the reverse of each other. Chatham's eloquence was popular; his wisdom was altogether plain and practical. Burke's eloquence was that of the poet; of the man of high and unbounded fancy; his wisdom was profound and contemplative. Chatham's eloquence was calculated to make men act; Burke's was calculated to make them think. Chatham could have roused the fury of a multitude, and wielded their physical energy as he pleased; Burke's eloquence carried conviction into the mind of the retired and lonely student, opened the recesses of the human breast, and lighted up the face of nature around him. Chatham supplied his hearers with motives to immediate action; Burke furnished them with reasons for action which might have little effect on them at the time, but for which they would be the wiser and better after their lives after. In research, in originality, in variety of knowledge, in richness of invention, in depth and comprehension of mind, Burke had as much the advantage of Lord Chatham as he was excelled by him in plain common sense, in strong feeling, in steadiness of purpose, in vehemence, in warmth, in enthusiasm, and energy of mind. Burke was the man of genius, of fine sense, and subtle reasoning; Chatham was a man of clear understanding, of strong sense, and violent passions. Burke's mind was satisfied with speculation; Chatham's was essentially active; it could not rest without an object. The power which governed Burke's mind was his imagination; that which gave its impetus to Chatham was will. The one was almost the creature of pure intellect, the other of physical temperament."

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With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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Ben Greig

Why climb the mountains? I will tell thee why.
And, if my fancy jumps not to thy whim,
What marvel? there is scope beneath the sky
For things that creep, and fly, and walk, and swim.
I love the free breath of the broad-wind'd breeze,
I love the eye's free sweep from craggy rim,
I love the free bird poised at lofty ease.
And the free torrent's far-up-sounding hymn;
I love to leave my littleness behind,
In the low vale where little cares are great,
And in the mighty map of things to find
A sober measure of my scanty state.
—Prof. John Stuart Blackie.

A Great Artist

A great artist can paint a great picture on a small canvas.—Charles Dudley Warner.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1918

EDITORIALS

The Doctor's Blue Envelope

THE resignation of Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann was, what it is usually regarded as polite to describe as "not unexpected." That is to say, it was entirely expected, the only element of doubt being the exact moment when the official with the blue envelope would hand it to the victim. Nobody in the whole world, it may be taken for granted, was more fully aware of this than Dr. von Kuehlmann himself, who was a willing participator in a deliberately staged performance for the purpose of launching the latest of all the peace offensives. There was, indeed, just one thing which might have saved Dr. von Kuehlmann his portfolio, and even that is doubtful. It was that he should have succeeded in what is known, in theatrical circles, as getting across the footlights. Unfortunately the Herr Doctor's utterances were stillborn on the stage. That is to say, instead of attracting the allied and neutral press sufficiently to launch the new peace offensive with éclat, they died away on his lips. It would be ungenerous not to admit that a certain section of the enemy's neutral press did its utmost to support the viper press in forwarding the Doctor's efforts. Fortunately, those who understood the situation, and amongst these was Lord Robert Cecil, hastened to intervene and spoil the effect, and so the blue envelope of the compulsory voluntary retirement went to Dr. von Kuehlmann.

The fact is that the Kaiser has never liked failures. The length of a Minister's life in Germany is the length of his success. Count Lichnowsky's political fate was sealed the day the United Kingdom declared war; Count von Bernstorff ceased to be persona grata the day President Wilson went down to the Senate to ask Congress to break off relations with Germany. There is perhaps only one thing the Kaiser dislikes more than failure, and that is being lectured. Everybody will remember the grim silence which enveloped the Castle in Berlin following the day when Prince von Bülow, "My dear Bernard" of all men, strong in his supposed security, informed the Reichstag that he had requested the Kaiser to be more careful in his political utterances, and that the Kaiser had graciously consented. That afternoon, in the lobbies, the Count's friends explained, with some animation, how he had bearded the Kaiser. For a space the Prince was the idol of the Left. Then one day he made a mistake. He incurred the enmity of the Left. The Kaiser saw his opportunity. The usual official thrust the blue envelope into his hands, and Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg reigned in his stead. They said that evening in the lobbies that Chancellors had given place to clerks, and there has never been any reason to question the fact since that moment.

So Dr. von Kuehlmann follows Herr von Jagow, who had the misfortune to be found out in his intrigues in Japan and Mexico, into retirement, and Admiral von Hintze, the German Minister to Norway, and former Minister to Mexico, the lieutenant of von Diederichs in Manila Bay, has taken his place. But the change in the man will not make any change in the policy. The peace offensives will continue all the same, though the Admiral, taking warning from the Doctor, may be a good deal more careful of the form of words in which he launches them.

The simple fact is that Germany must have peace, or rather that every day which passes without peace is protracting the day of her rehabilitation. The hesitation of her generals on the Western front, no less than the wild endeavors of her politicians in the East, are ocular demonstrations of the fact. The breakdown of Austria-Hungary, the obvious suspicion of "the old fox" of the Balkans that all is not well, the scimitar hanging by a thread over the heads of the murderous triumvirate in Constantinople, are all indications of the approaching end. The utmost that the Emperor Karl seems able to do, is to increase the evidence of his ability as a "complot" letter writer, by following his epistles to "My dear Sixtus" and "My brother of Rumania," by one to "My brother of Turkey," quite regardless that the Muhammadan brother is the hereditary foe of his house and country, whom it has been the policy of that house and country, for five centuries, to expel from Constantinople. As for "the old fox" of the Balkans, he is already dissatisfied with his share of the plunder in the North, and is determined that not a man nor a battery shall be moved from the territory he knows he must hold, in spite of everything, or lose his own crown. The earth hunger of Bulgaria is to be equalled only in Ireland. There never was anything sentimental in her adhesion to the Central Powers. And the day the sun of those Powers begins to set, and the allied armies begin to advance across Macedonia, the Tzar Ferdinand knows he has little to expect. As for the triumvirate in Constantinople, the assassins of Armenia and the hangman of Syria, their plots, they are already aware, have miscarried. Egypt, which was to have been theirs, has not so much as been invaded. Instead Baghdad and Jerusalem are lost to them. All, indeed, that they have so far gained is two German iron-clads, one of which has been sunk, and for neither of which have they yet paid.

All these things are becoming patent to the world as the mists of suggestion, which once made pygmies look like giants, are swept away, and the world begins to get the facts in their true perspective. It is just there that the real failure of Dr. von Kuehlmann is manifest. A little while ago his words would have been reported by an obedient press from China to Peru. Von Bethmann-Hollweg and Herr von Jagow enjoyed that advantage to the full, but the mesmerism has been successfully broken. The strident voice of neutrality, once wont to declare there was not much to choose between the Entente and the Central Powers, is hushed today, and its owners are, to a large extent, explaining that they never thought

anything of the kind, which merely means that they have been released from the mesmerism which at one time overwhelmed them. Professor de Valera vainly appeals to the world to regard the Sinn Féin as a patriot rightly struggling to be true. But the allied world is forming its own conclusions, and forming them pretty conclusively, as to the conduct of men who suggest that the way to assist the Allies is to prevent recruiting for the allied armies, and, in the process, Quebec has grown strangely shy of being confounded with Dublin and Melbourne. In short, the Bureau of Enemy Psychology has fallen on hard times.

Water Power

BEFORE a committee of the House of Representatives at Washington, a short time ago, S. P. Weston, representing the American Newspaper Publishers Association, testified that, in his opinion, the prosperity of the paper making industry in the United States was largely, if not altogether, contingent upon the development of water power. The value of such a statement lies in the possibility that it may bring home to the press the importance of urging upon Congress the necessity of enacting legislation that will save to the country the tremendous force that is now being wasted, and worse than wasted.

Nothing seems more fatuous than that, year in and year out, the comfort and prosperity of the people of the United States should be left to depend upon the supply of fuel and the efficiency of its transportation. It is no new thing to have the mines and the railroads tied up by strikes or climatic conditions, or by incompetence in any one of its many phases. Experience along this line has been frequent and costly.

There is agreement among competent engineers that, if harnessed and utilized, the water power now wasted in the United States would run every locomotive and turn every industrial wheel in the country, and do it with greater regularity, fewer interruptions, less noisily, and with far more cleanliness than it is done by steam. Testifying before the House Committee on Public Lands three years ago, experts expressed the opinion that 200,000,000 horsepower could be developed from the streams of the United States; the amount actually developed is less than 6,000,000 horsepower.

Everything connected with hydro-electric development harks back to flood-water control. Floods that, before finding the oceans, annually strip millions of square miles of a large percentage of their fertility, could be arrested, impounded, and harnessed for constructive purposes. The water that causes havoc in the great valleys of the country could be used for the generation and distribution of heat and power, for regulation of the height of navigable channels, for purposes of irrigation. The cost of developing 30,000,000 horsepower from the streams of the country has been ascertained. It would, it is estimated, be somewhere between \$9,000,000,000 and \$10,000,000,000. The work would require about ten years. When it was completed the United States would have at its service power enough to meet the requirements of twice the present population.

True, the nation has many other and some tremendous obligations to meet at the present time. It could meet them far better if it had developed its known resources in other years. In order to meet what are certain to be greater responsibilities in the future it should begin its work of preparedness now, no matter what the other calls upon it may be, and no matter what the cost.

The Unscrupulous von Hintze

ONE better qualified than Paul von Hintze to represent the Kaiser's aims and aspirations could hardly have been chosen to fill the place in the German Imperial Government made vacant by the retirement of Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann. For years von Hintze has been at once the confidential messenger, the chief intriguer, and the willing tool of his master. Favored early in his career by the notice of the man whose consuming ambition it is to overrun and overawe the world, von Hintze was selected as the most promising person in the court circle to travel about among nations friendly to Germany, accept their hospitality, take note of their points of strength and weakness, and plan for their betrayal or, if need be, for their ruin. Long before August, 1914, von Hintze was known to keen observers, in and out of Germany, as a night prowler, a double-dealer, and no better than a common spy.

The first real knowledge which the United States had of him was when, as flag lieutenant to the German Vice-Admiral von Diederichs, he undertook to carry on negotiations looking to the voluntary or forced evacuation of Manila Bay by Admiral Dewey's fleet. These advances were at first insinuating, then persuasive, then offensive. Their purpose was to convince the American commander that he had no right to give orders which the German commander von Diederichs should respect. After a shot had been fired across the bow of the German warship *Cormoran*, to make it clear that the American fleet meant to dominate the situation, Vice-Admiral von Diederichs, according to Admiral Dewey's testimony, "sent a capable young officer of the staff to me with a memorandum of grievances. When I had heard them through I made the most of the occasion by using him as a third person to state candidly and firmly my attitude in a verbal message which he conveyed to his superior so successfully that Vice-Admiral von Diederichs was able to understand my point of view. There was no further interference with the blockade, nor breach of the etiquette which had been established by consent of other foreign commanders."

The "capable young officer" was no other than Paul von Hintze, who later, doubtless at the suggestion of von Diederichs, and with the approval of the Emperor, endeavored to conceal from the world, through the medium of a false statement, the fact that in Manila Bay, following the destruction of the Spanish fleet, the German fleet, which had come to that harbor with the settled purpose of taking possession of the Philippines, was completely and humiliatingly defeated in a bloodless battle by the American commander. But the truth has

become known to the world, and a part of this truth is that in the accomplishment of his victory Admiral Dewey received invaluable aid from Captain Chichester, commander of the British fleet, who also took occasion to inform von Diederichs that if he made a hostile move against the Americans, the English fleet would do its utmost to blow his ships out of the water. This message, it may be said in passing, marked the first step toward the Anglo-American entente that has since ripened so happily for civilization and humanity.

It was after this episode that von Hintze was commissioned by the Kaiser to make friends abroad in order to betray them. He was, as Admiral Dewey described him, "capable." He acquired the English and French languages perfectly. He courted society in foreign capitals, and won confidences. He was described as a person "hard as nails, entirely impervious to any general humanitarian or altruistic ideas," one who in all international matters was a barbarian. "The possibility of war was never out of his thought," said a writer who described him as he was eighteen years ago. "When I spoke to him of the horror of such a way of settling disputes among civilized beings, I was met by a look of utter lack of comprehension. The thought that it might one day be his duty to bring war to the people he had visited gave him no pain. It seemed to him the right and only thing."

Von Hintze, who before becoming a diplomatist had attained the rank of admiral in the navy, played his favorite rôle of intriguer both in China and in Mexico. In China his conduct became so notoriously reprehensible that he had to be recalled. It was openly alleged that he was the associate of robber bands and spies. In Mexico he laid the groundwork of the conspiracy which later brought Zimmermann and von Bernstorff into disgrace and ridicule and hastened the entrance of the United States into the war. It was von Hintze who hatched the plot for international intervention in Mexican affairs, and who made it seem probable to the Berlin Foreign Office that all former Mexican territory could be taken from the United States. He had to leave both China and Mexico under a false name and in disguise. After his unsavory diplomatic exploits in those countries he sought appointment in the navy, but this was denied him. However, while even the Kaiser balked at placing him in charge of a fleet, he deemed him fit to represent the empire in Norway.

He is, in short, a person generally distrusted, yet he has now been chosen for a position in which Germany, more than any other nation on earth, needs a man in whom at least a modicum of confidence might with some degree of safety be placed.

The Bennett Memorial Experiment

THE value of the estate of the second James Gordon Bennett, now in the hands of executors, and to be employed mainly in producing revenues for the establishment and maintenance of a home for veteran or incapacitated New York newspaper men, is roughly estimated at \$25,000,000. A very large portion of the estate consists of newspaper properties, namely, The New York Herald, The New York Telegram, and the Paris (France) Herald. A part consists of real estate and a part of telegraph, cable, and other shares. There is no good reason why, under careful management, these properties, now productive, should not yield interest and dividends indefinitely. After all personal bequests and all administrative charges shall have been deducted, the residue of the legacy should be sufficient to carry out the benevolent wish of the testator.

The future of the Bennett properties, especially of the newspapers, and more particularly of The New York Herald, founded by the first James Gordon Bennett, in whose name the son stipulates that the memorial shall be named, had long been a prolific source of speculation and conjecture, principally because the sole proprietor, a man without immediate family, had persisted in holding it in personal control. To be sure, he had once undertaken to make The New York Herald a profit-sharing institution, and he had run the entire gamut of experiments in long-distance management by council; but when all modern usage pointed to incorporation or stock company management, and he had neglected to follow the prevalent fashion, those who speculated and conjectured with more or less freedom concerning his private business found themselves at sea and adrift.

Instead of doing the expected, he chose three men whom he felt he could trust absolutely, and to these he gave, devised, and bequeathed the bulk or residue of his fortune, that they might carry out his design for the founding of an institution, in accordance with his "long cherished intention and purpose," the general design of which shall be "to provide pecuniary aid to persons who shall have been employed for at least ten years upon, or by, or in connection with, any daily newspaper or journal which is now or shall be hereafter published in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York," and who shall be deserving but indigent; preference being given to persons who have been in the employment of the Bennett newspapers.

No bond is required of the executors of the will, nor are they subjected to many limitations. They are to conduct the newspapers preferably upon traditional lines, but they will not be compelled so to do. They are to choose their own successors. They are to provide a reserve fund sufficient to meet "all possible contingencies" in the management of The New York Herald Corporation. It is desired that these trustees shall act as directors of the memorial home, and of each of the Herald corporations. While it is the expectation that the newspaper publications will be continued, so great is the power conferred upon the trustees that they may dispose of them at any time and apply the proceeds to the endowment of the home. Thus the home is given chief consideration, although, manifestly, the discontinuance of the newspapers is not regarded as a reasonable probability.

Whether the newspapers shall be perpetuated by the self-perpetuating board of trustees will depend on whether the latter shall be continuously in favor of deriving revenue for the maintenance of the home from the profits

of newspaper publishing or shall prefer some other revenue-producing agency. The weak spot in the trusteeship in this instance is that it is absolute. It will be under no superior authority. It will not, it seems, be even under the direction of the courts; the trustees are not pledged, and apparently cannot be held to any fixed course or policy; if they, or their successors, at any time tire of the responsibility of managing newspapers, or find the newspapers they are trying to manage depreciating on their hands, and decide that they had better sell the journals and put the proceeds of the sale into some less troublesome or more profitable investment, they may do so.

The human factor is to be the determining factor in the future of the Bennett newspapers, regardless of all the legal safeguards thrown around them; the James Gordon Bennett Memorial Home has a much better prospect of indefinite survival, for even the newspaper founded by the first Bennett, to say nothing of the two founded by the second, must, if necessary, be sacrificed for its upkeep.

Notes and Comments

SPEAKING of aeroplanes, an American correspondent confidently declares that the day of errors, in which America had her share, is now over, and that the hopes which the public founded on American aviation will soon be realized. The correspondent may be promising more than he realizes, since these "hopes" consist of nothing less than a combined allied air fleet so huge that it will be able to carry the war into Germany, destroy the military lines of communication, and put an end to the striking power and morale of the German Army.

IT MAY be worth while, in these days, to remember that Saturn takes eighty years to complete its revolution around the sun. There is some comfort in this, in view of the time being consumed by Russia in accomplishing its revolution about the Hun. The point as to revolutions seems to be not the time they require, but that they shall be complete.

THE United States dollar, owing to unfavorable trade conditions, is now selling in Spain at a discount of about 30 cents, and prominent bankers and merchants of the United States are holding conferences with the view of devising means whereby it can be brought to a parity in that country. Meanwhile it will not do for Americans to criticize the Spaniards in this connection. While the former do not actually discount the dollar, it is a question whether more than a very small fraction of them, at home or abroad, come within 30 cents of placing a proper value on it at the present time.

A PROPOSAL has been put forward for the removal of the 659 iron guardposts of the Westminster streets in consideration of the round little sum which they would bring to the Westminster City Council's exchequer, at a time when the 130 tons of iron which the posts represent would have its uses. The point about most modifications of London's sticks and stones is that one cannot proceed far without disturbing some token of a past which has fathered the modern city. These posts which it is proposed to remove have, some of them, a history of their own. The two outside No. 1 and No. 2, St. James' Square, are old French cannon, set mouth upward, brought home by Edward Boscawen, who took part, as commander of the *Namur*, in Anson's action off Finisterre in 1747, and was made admiral for his share in the victory. The wife of the admiral figures in contemporary memoirs as one of the literary ladies of the period. In memory of the Boscawens, the admiral and his wife, and of Eighteenth Century London generally, the old cannon guardposts must be preserved.

THE statue of Frederick the Great that was taken down from its pedestal in front of the War College in Washington, not long ago, and laid away in what Mr. Mantalini might call "a damp, moist, unpleasant cellar," is to be melted down and molded into useful articles. Particulars as to the exact nature of the latter are not given, but the widest latitude may be claimed by those who feel like speculating on the subject.

DR. VON KUEHLMANN, the recently dismissed German Minister of Foreign Affairs, was the counselor to the German Embassy in London at the outbreak of the war, and assured the British Cabinet that not a single German soldier had entered Belgium when, as a fact, thousands had already crossed the frontier. After that piece of astute diplomacy he was called to high office in the German Empire by his Emperor. It is odd, to say the least, that he should have been promoted for telling a lie, and now be dismissed for telling the truth. But perhaps that is just the way of kultur.

EVERY section of the country, it is understood, is being ransacked to furnish sufficient names for the hundreds of ships which are to be launched from the yards in the United States. Indian names have a prominent place in this kind of nomenclature, though they are rarely correctly pronounced; while names of owners, including their initials, have long placed American ships in a peculiarly distinctive class abroad. The names of the great lakes have been, if anything, overdone; these are thus, perhaps, no longer available, and local pride is, therefore, having recourse to the minor lakes which dot the East. It is to be hoped, however, that this form of patriotism will not be carried to the length of christening one of the ships by the Indian name of the well-known New England lake beginning with "Chargoggagoggmanchoggagogg," continuing for a period through the alphabet, and ending with "gungamaug!"

UNSATISFACTORY climatic conditions in the United States have been quite noticeable of late. Indeed, the backwardness of the present season has aroused very general comment. Now that the editor of the Monthly Weather Bureau Bulletin, published under the auspices of the Washington Government, has been dismissed upon a charge of disloyalty, perhaps everything will clear up.